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*A GREEK GRAMMAR
FOR BEGINNERS*

BY THOMAS W. H. WOODMAN.

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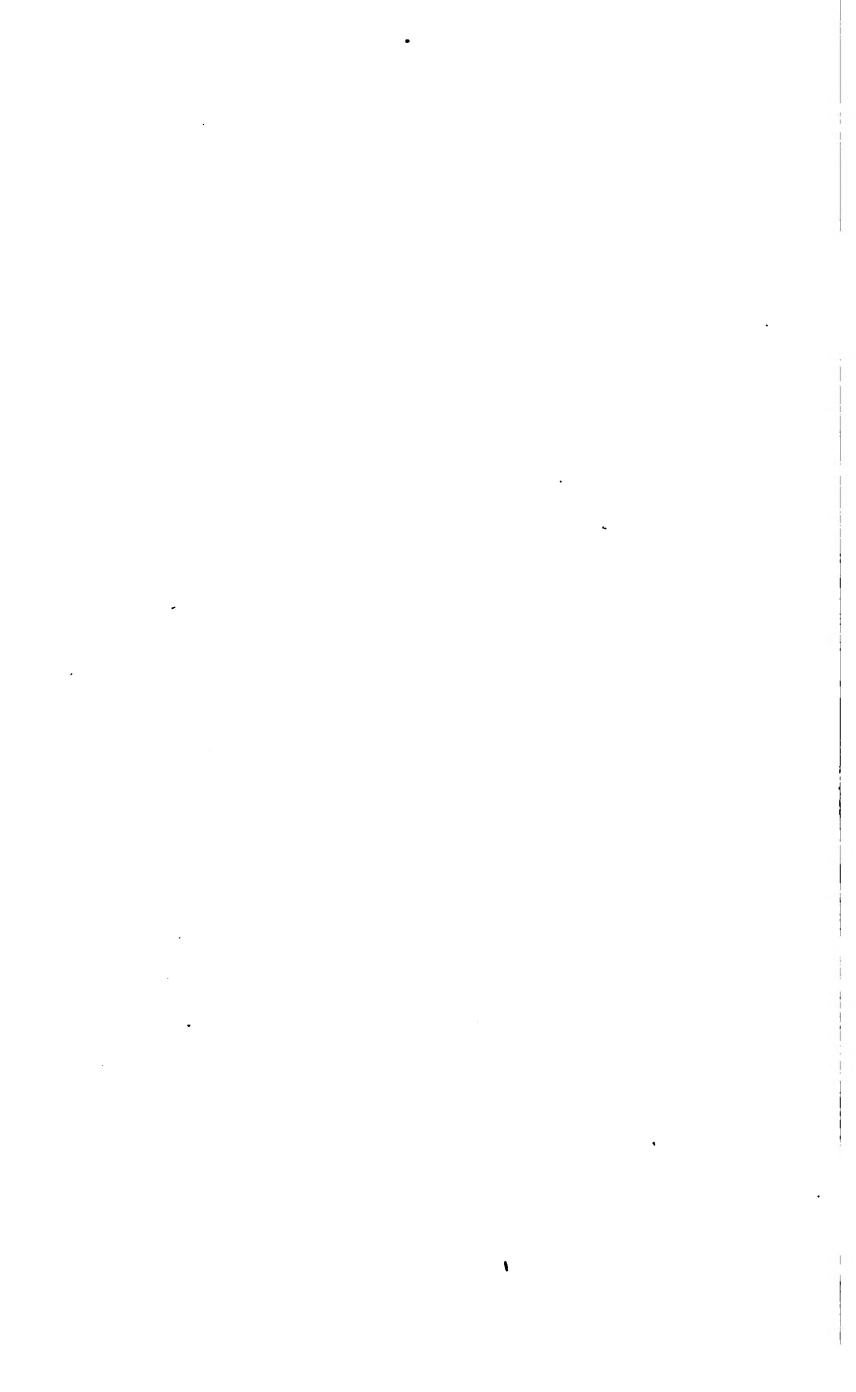
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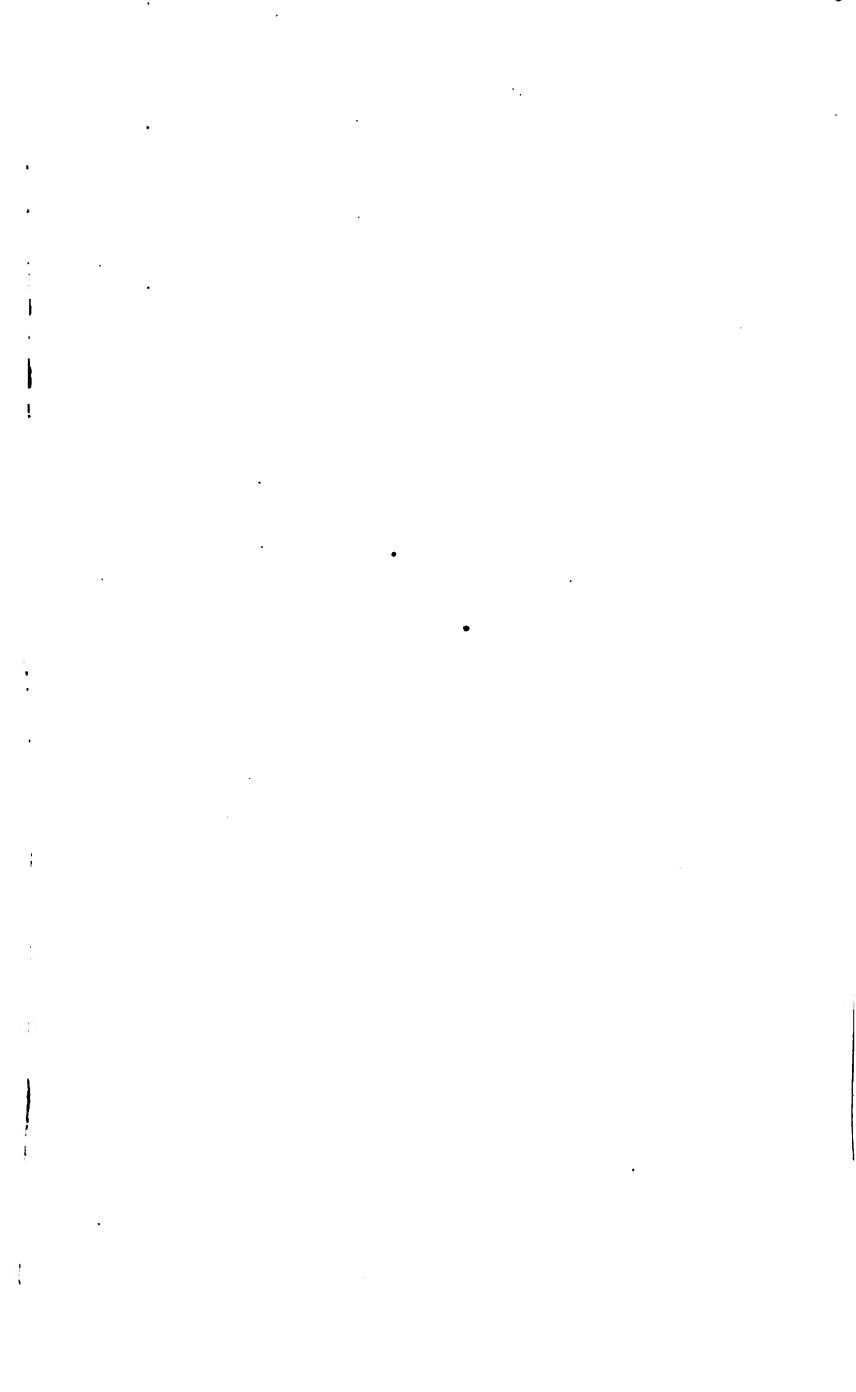
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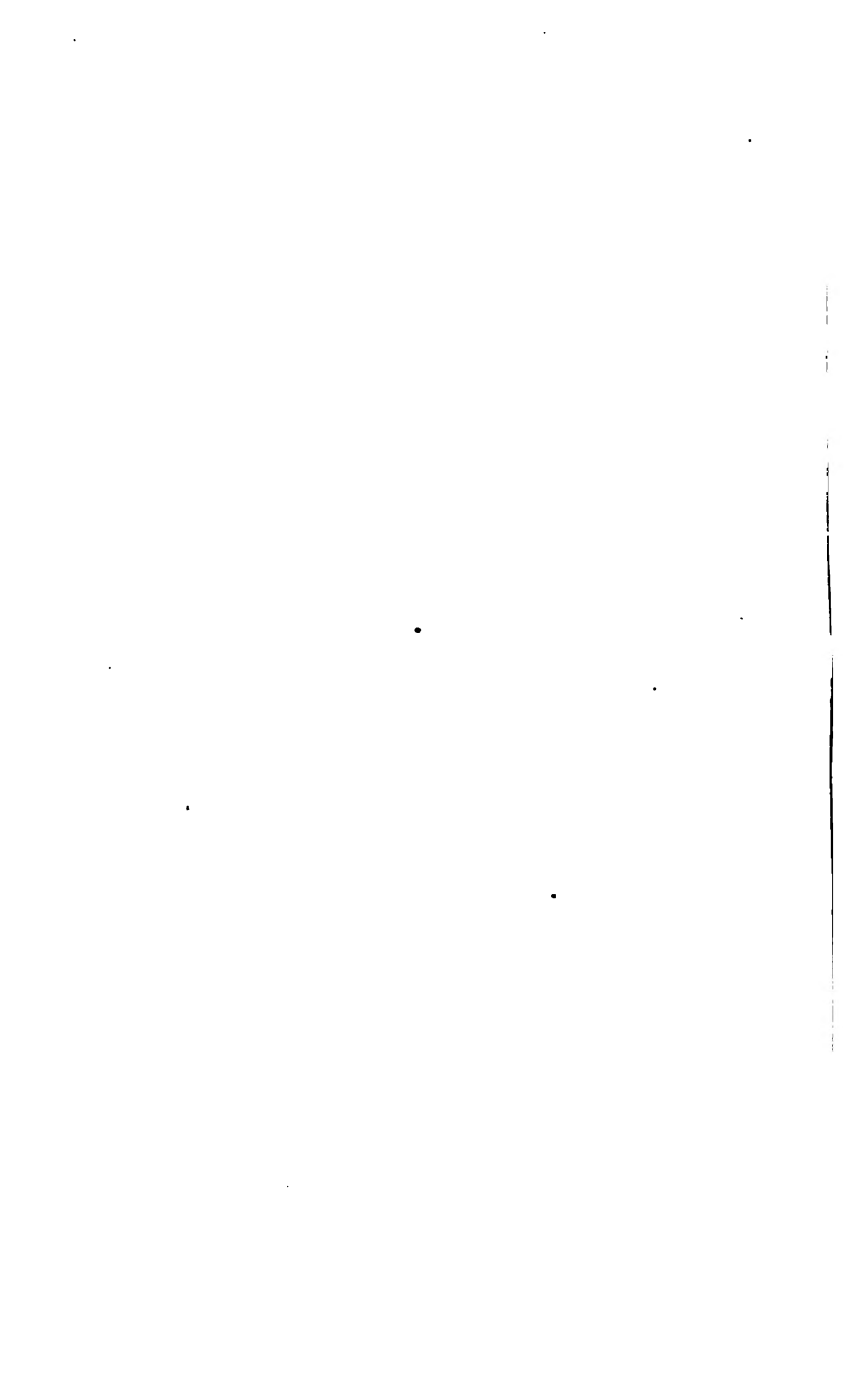


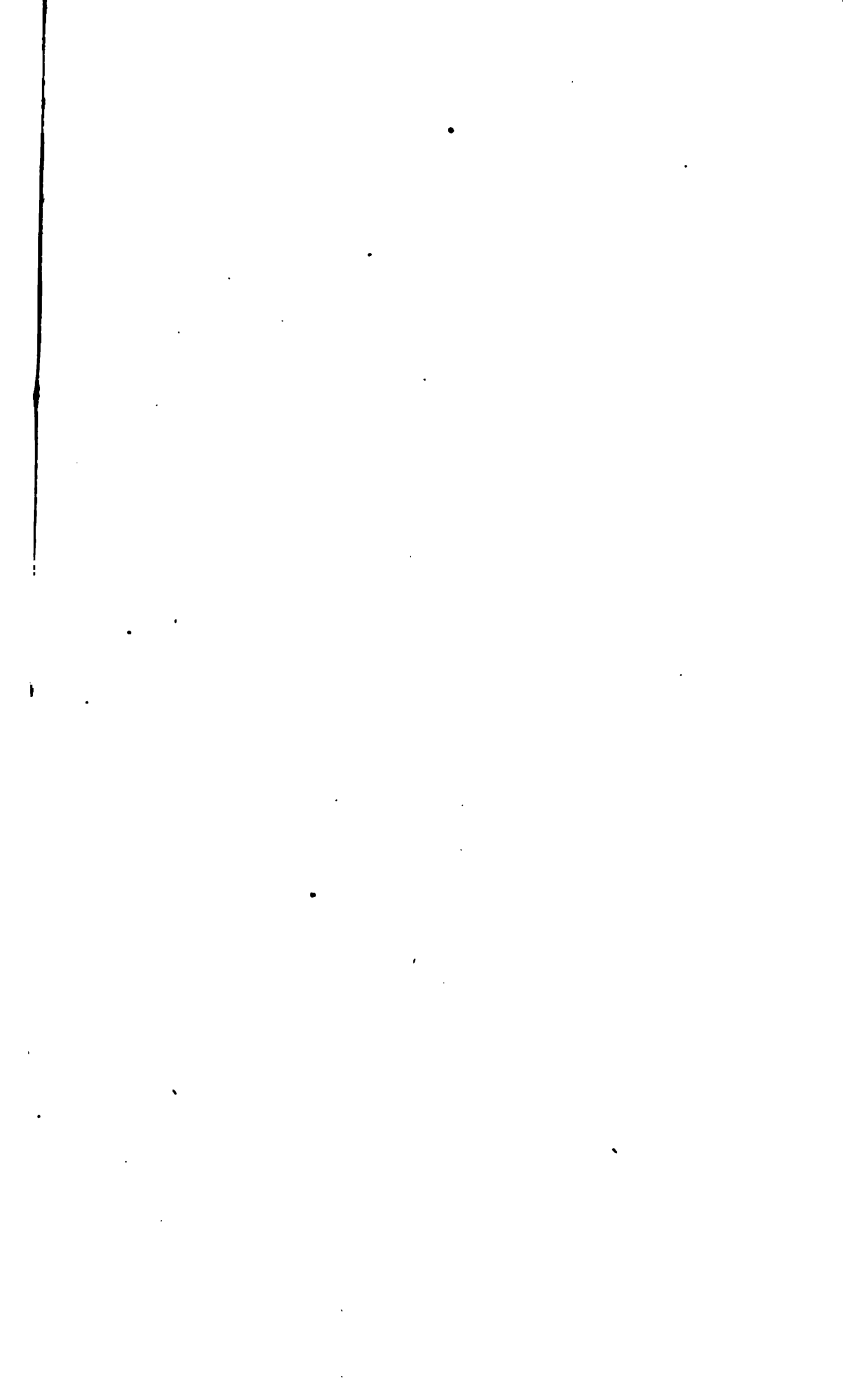
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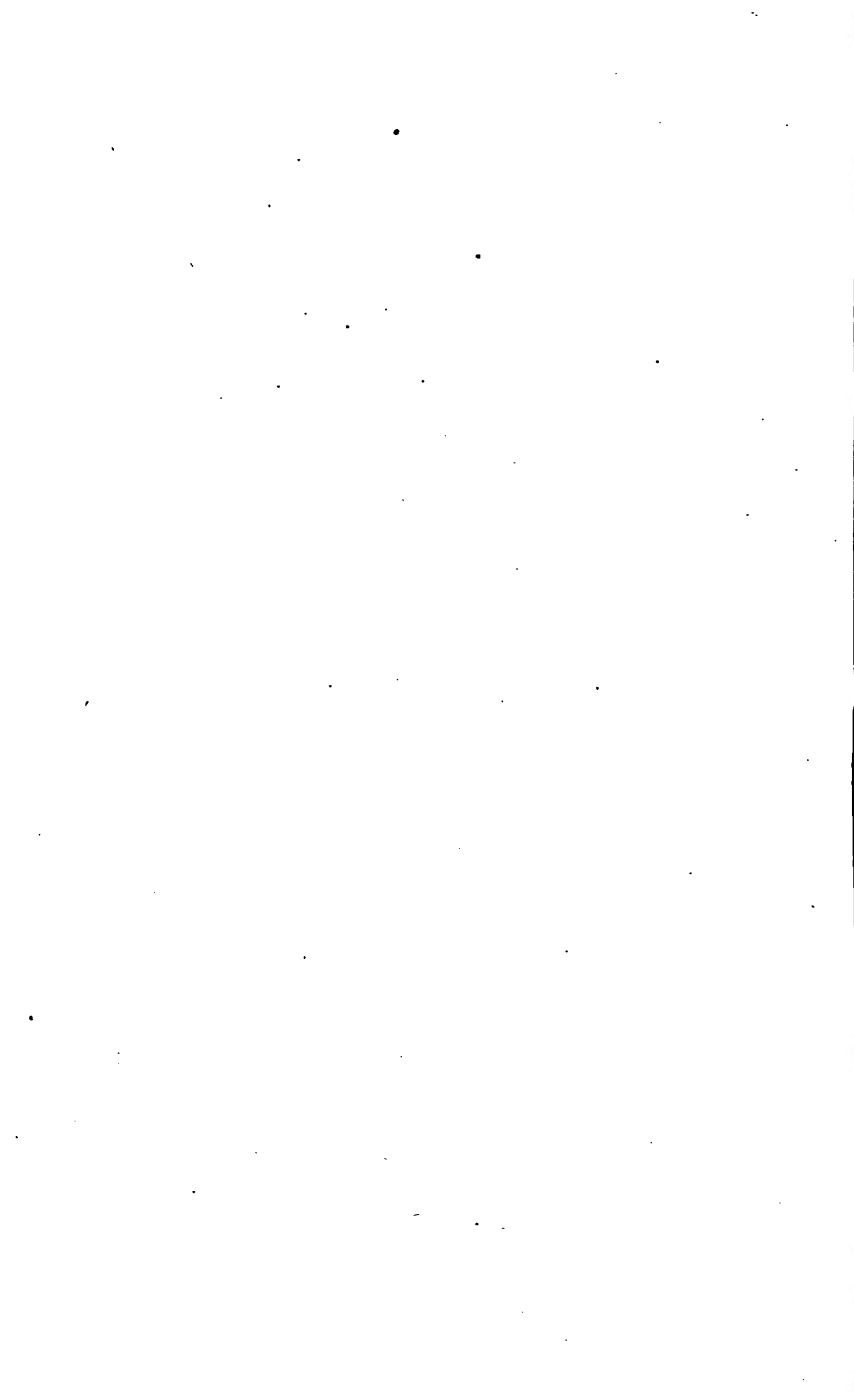
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V. M. Hayes.

A GREEK GRAMMAR

FOR BEGINNERS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY WADDELL,

PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

NEW YORK:

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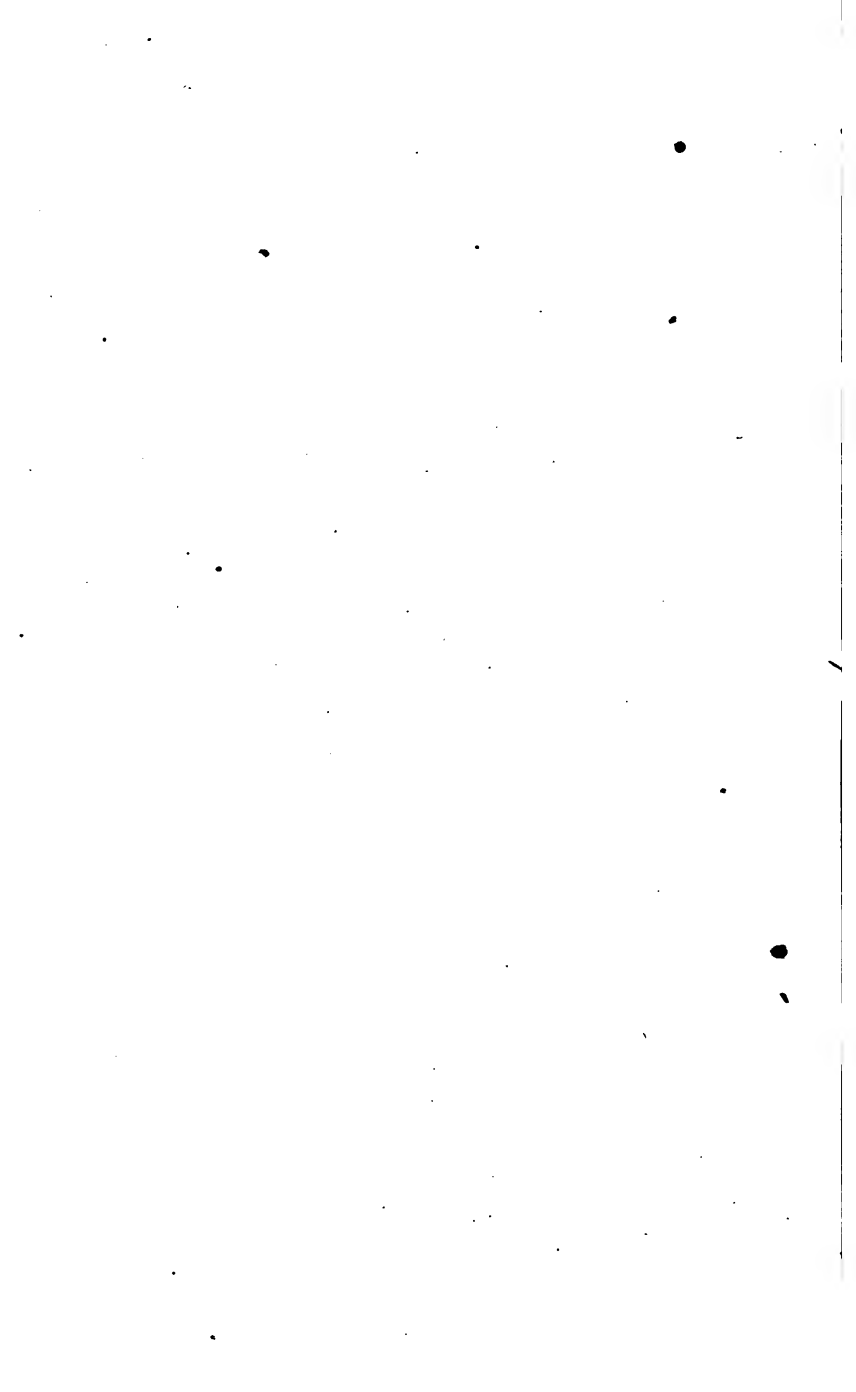
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P R E F A C E.

THIS book is an attempt to be precisely what its name imports—nothing more, and nothing less. It is a "*Greek Grammar for Beginners*." The author has studiously avoided the insertion of a solitary word not absolutely essential. Such a book has been, for many years, a great desideratum—a book which shall contain no notes, remarks, observations, "*fine print*," in short, to be marked by a teacher for omission, but only essential and elementary principles and paradigms, which are to be thoroughly memorized by the pupil, without any exception whatever. The Grammar is designed to be committed to memory, from cover to cover, the first time the pupil goes over it. It is *not*, therefore, a Grammar of reference—the world is full of such. It is a schoolboy's book, and intended for a schoolboy's use. Whether the author has succeeded in perfecting his wishes, and in giving expression to his many years' experience in teaching Greek, he leaves the public to decide.



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GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE GREEK ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters,

viz.:

Figure.	Representative.	Name.	Power.
A α	A a	Ἄλφα Alpha	A in Father.
B β β	B b	Βῆτα Beta	B in Beet.
Γ γ γ	G g	Γάμμα Gamma	G in Got.
Δ δ	D d	Δέλτα Delta	D in Dot.
E ε	E ε	Ἐψιλόν Epsilon	E in Let.
Z ζ	Z z	Ζῆτα Zeta	Dz in Adze.
H η	E ē	Ἡτα Eta	Ey in They.
Θ θ θ	Th th	Θῆτα Theta	Th in Thin.
I ι	I i	Ἰῶτα Iota	{ I in Sin (if short); I in Machine (if long).
K κ	K k	Κάππα Kappa	K in King.
Λ λ	L l	Λάμβδα Lambda	L in Lay.
M μ	M m	Μῦ Mu or My	M in Mast.
N ν	N n	Νῦ Nu or Ny	N in New.
Ξ ξ	X x	Ξῖ Xi	X in Box.
O ο	O ο	Ὅμικρόν Omicron	O in Rock.
Π π	P p	Πῖ Pi	P in Peck.
Ρ ρ ρ	R r	Ῥῶ Rho	R in Run.
Σ σ (c final)	S s	Σίγμα Sigma	S in Sad.
T τ	T t	Ταῦ Tau	T in Tin.
Υ υ	U or Y u or y	Ὑψιλόν Upsilon	{ U in Butcher (if short); Ew in Few (if long).
Φ φ	PH ph	Φῖ Phi	Ph in Philosophy.
Χ χ	CH ch	Χῖ Chi	Ch in Chasm.
Ψ ψ	PS ps	Ψῖ Psi	Ps in Lips.
Ω ω	O ō	Ὠμέγα Omega	O in Bone.

These letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

2. The Vowels are seven in number, viz. :

ε and ο, Short.

η and ω, Long.

α, ι, and υ, Doubtful.

The last three are so called because they are sometimes short and sometimes long.

3. A combination of two vowels is called a Diphthong. These are twelve in number, viz. :

αι, ει, οι.

αυ, ευ, ου.

ᾱι, ηι, ωι.

The last three are usually written with the Iota subscribed, thus :

φ, η, ψ.

ηυ, ωυ.

υι.

They are pronounced as follows, viz. :

αι	like	ai	in	aisle ;	e. g.	αἶψω.
ει		ei		height ;	e. g.	εἰς.
οι		oi		coin ;	e. g.	κοῖν.
αυ		ou		house ;	e. g.	ναῦς.
ευ and ηυ		eu		in neuter ;	e. g.	πλεύσω.
ου		oo		noon ;	e. g.	νοῦν.
υι		we		in pronoun	we ;	e. g. μῦα.

The improper diphthongs, φ, η, and ψ, are pronounced precisely like α, η, and ω.

4. The Consonants are seventeen in number, viz., *Nine Mutes*, subdivided as follows :

	Smooth.	Medial.	Rough.	
Palatals,	κ	γ	χ	Kappa-mutes.
Linguals,	τ	δ	θ	Tau-mutes.
Labials,	π	β	φ	Pi-mutes.

One Sibilant letter, σ, so called from its hissing sound ;

Four Liquids, λ, μ, ν, and ρ, so called from their flowing sound ; and

Three Double Consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ, so called because formed respectively by the composition of the Smooth, Medial, and Rough Mutes with the letter Sigma, thus :

ζ for δσ

ξ for κσ, γσ, χσ

ψ for πσ, βσ, φσ.

5. The Breathings are two in number, viz. :

Smooth (').

Rough (').

One of these must be written over every vowel or diphthong which commences a word. The Smooth Breathing produces no change in the pronunciation of a word. The Rough Breathing has the same effect as if the letter Η were written before the first vowel or diphthong ; thus :

Ἑκάτον

is pronounced

Hekaton ;

εὖρεν

Heuren.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

6. The following rules of Euphony are to be carefully observed in the formation and derivation of Greek words, viz. :

RULE 1. A Labial or a Palatal occurring before a Lingual is changed into its corresponding Smooth, Medial, or Rough, according as the Lingual is Smooth, Medial, or Rough. E. g.,

τέτριβραι is written τέτριπραι.

RULE 2. A Labial before μ is changed into μ. E. g.,

τέτριπμαι is written τέτριμμαi.

RULE 3. A Palatal before μ is changed into γ. E. g.,

τέτευχμαι is written τέτευγμαi.

RULE 4. A Lingual before μ is changed into σ. E. g.,

πέπειθμαι is written πέπεισμαi.

RULE 5. A Labial before σ unites with it and forms ψ .
E. g., $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\sigma\omega$ is written $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$.

RULE 6. A Palatal before σ unites with it and forms ξ .
E. g.,

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma\omega$ is written $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$.

RULE 7. A Lingual before σ is rejected. E. g.,
 $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\sigma\omega$ is written $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$.

RULE 8. A Lingual before another Lingual is changed into σ . E. g.,

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\theta\tau\alpha\iota$ is written $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$.

RULE 9. A Lingual before a Palatal is rejected. E. g.,
 $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$ is written $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$.

RULE 10. The letter σ occurring between two Consonants is rejected. E. g.,

$\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ is written $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$.

RULE 11. The letter ν before a Labial is changed into μ . E. g.,

$\epsilon\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ is written $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$.

RULE 12. The letter ν before a Palatal is changed into γ . E. g.,

$\sigma\nu\nu\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega$ is written $\sigma\nu\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega$.

RULE 13. The letter ν before another Liquid is changed into that same Liquid. E. g.,

$\sigma\nu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ is written $\sigma\nu\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$.

RULE 14. The letter ν before σ or ζ is dropped. E. g.,
 $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ is written $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\sigma\iota$.

RULE 15. When ν and a Lingual are rejected before σ , the preceding short vowel is lengthened, and ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$; υ becomes $\omicron\upsilon$; α , ι , υ become respectively $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, and $\bar{\upsilon}$.
E. g., $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\iota$ is written $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$.

RULE 16. A Smooth Mute ending a word is changed into its corresponding Rough before an aspirated vowel beginning the next word. E. g.,

$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \delta\upsilon$ is first written $\acute{\alpha}\pi'\ \delta\upsilon$, and then $\acute{\alpha}\phi'\ \delta\upsilon$.

RULE 17. If two successive syllables begin with a Rough Mute, the first is changed into its own smooth. E. g.,

φεφίληκα is written πεφίληκα.

RULE 18. The letter ρ in the beginning of a word is doubled when a short vowel is prefixed to it. E. g.,

ῥευκα is written ῥῥευκα.

RULE 19. Words ending in σι, and verbs of the third person ending in ε or ι, annex ν to these terminations when the next word begins with a vowel, or when they end the word. E. g.,

ἔστι is written ἐστίν.

7. The following words violate the preceding rules. Let the pupil correct them, repeating the rule by which the correction is made :

ἔλιπε ὄν	ἔθῃκ' ὄ	ᾠθμαι	λείπω	λήβσω
φασί ἔκ—	φέφακα	συνπλέκω	σύνγονος	ἐπράγθην
ἔλεγε οὖς	θέθεικα	ἐνβαίνω	ἐνχέω	ἐνβάλλω
εἶπε	ἄγσει	συνφέρω	συνξέω	τύπτονται
παισί	πλέκω	ἐνψυχος	ἐνλείπω	τυπθένται
εἰσί	ἄφσαι	ἐνκλίνω	συνμένω	πένθομαι
νόσφι	πείθω	χέχρημαι	συνρέω	λέονται
τυπθῶ	ἄνυσον	ἔχεις	σύνληψις	ἵστανται
θάπτω	λέλειπμαι	ῥευκα	τετύπθαι	κρύβτω

8. A vowel preceded by another vowel, with which it does not unite and form a diphthong, is said to be pure. A pure vowel often combines with the one immediately preceding it, and forms one *long* syllable. This is called contraction, and commonly takes place according to the following rules, viz. :

αα, are contracted into α, as μνάα	αη are contracted into ᾱ, as τιμάητε
μνᾱ.	τιμᾱτε.
αφ — α, as μνάφ μνᾱ̃.	αη — α, as τιμάης τιμᾱς.
ααι — αι, as μνάαι μνᾱῖ.	αῖ — α, as αῖσσω ᾱσσω.
αε — ᾱ, as τίμαε τιμᾱ.	αο — ω, as τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν.
αει — α, as τιμάει τιμᾱ̃.	αοι — ω, as τιμάοιμεν τιμῶμεν.

αου are contracted into ω, as τι-
μάουσι τιμῶσι.

αω — ω, as τιμάω τιμῶ.

εα — η, as γέα γῆ. Sometimes
into ā, as χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, ὑγία
ὑγιᾶ.

εφ — φ, as χρυσεῖα χρυσῶ.

εαι — φ or αι, as τύπτεαι τύπτει,
χρύσειαι χρύσαϊ.

εε — ει, as φίλεε φίλει. Some-
times into η, as τριήρεε τριήρη.

εει — ει, as φιλέεις φιλεῖς.

εη — η, as φιλέητε φιλεῖτε.

εη — φ, as φιλέης φιλεῖς.

εῖ — ει, as πόλει πόλει.

εο — ου, as φιλόμεν φιλοῦμεν.

εοι — οι, as φιλοῖμεν φιλοῖμεν.

εου — ου, as φιλόουσι φιλοῦσι.

εω — ω, as φιλέω φιλῶ.

ηε — η, as τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα.

ηει — φ, as τιμήεις τιμῆς.

ηῖ — φ, as Θρήῖσσα Θρηῖσσα.

ιε — ῖ, as πόλις πόλιν.

ιι — ῖ, as πόλι πόλιν.

οα are contracted into ω or ā, as
ήχάα ήχώ, ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οαι — αι, as διπλόαι διπλᾶ.

οε — ου, as δηλόετε δηλοῦτε.

οει — ου, as δηλόειν δελοῦν. Verbs
in οω contract the endings οει and
οεις into οι and οις, as δηλόει
δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς.

οη — ω, as δηλόητε δηλῶτε. Some-
times into η, as διπλόη διπλῆ.

οη — οι, as δηλόης δηλοῖς. This
contraction occurs only in verbs
in οω. Verbs in ωμι contract οη
into φ.

οῖ — οι, as ήχοί ήχοι.

οο — ου, as δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν.

οοι — οι, as δηλοῖομεν δηλοῖομεν.

οου — ου, as δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι.

οω — ω, as δηλόω δηλῶ.

οφ — φ, as πλόφ πλῶ.

υε — ῦ, as ίχθύες ίχθυς.

υῖ — υι, as πληθύι πληθυῖ.

ωι — φ, as λώων λῶων.

The following words violate the preceding rules. Let
the pupil correct them, referring in each instance to the
concurring vowels in the list above by which the correc-
tion is made:

Δημοσθέεες	Δημοσθέεε	Λητόος	μελιτόεν
Δημοσθέεος	ἔαρ	Δημοσθέενα	Λητόα
χρέεα	Δημοσθέεϊ	Λητόϊ	Ηρακλέης
φιλέω	φιλέεις	δηλώω	δηλόητε
Δημοσθενέοιν	δηλόοι	δηλόου	δηλόη
τιμάομεν	τιμάω	λάας	τίμαε
τιμάουσι	τιμάει	τιμάη	τιμάεις
κέραϊ	κέρας -ατος	ὄφιεε	ὄφι
βότρνεε	τιθήαι	τιμήεν	κέραα
κεράοιν	μέρεος	μέρεϊ	μέρεε
μερέοιν	μέρεα	μερέων	πόλει
πόλεεε	φειδόος	φειδοῖ	φειδόα

κέρατος	κεράτουν	φιλέη	φιλέοι
κέρατι	κέρατα	τιμάη	τιμάοι
κέρατε	κεράτων	δηλόη	δηλόοι
βόες	ήθée	σάος	σάας

ACCENTS.

9. The accents are three :

The acute (') ; as, *ζωή, life.*

The grave (`) ; as, *καί, and* ; *τις, some one.*

The circumflex (~), composed of the acute and grave ;
as, *γῆ, land.*

When words are accented on the last syllable, they are called *oxytones* ; when not, *barytones.*

PUNCTUATION.

10. The Greek has the following punctuation marks :

Comma	[,]
Colon	[:]
Period	[.]
Interrogation	[;]
Apostrophe	[']
Coronis	[^]
Marks of quantity	[-] and [~]
Marks of parenthesis	[()]
Mark of diæresis	[÷]
Mark of admiration	[!]

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

11. The Greek Language has Nine Parts of Speech, viz. :

Noun, Adjective, Article, Participle, Pronoun, and Verb—which are declined ; and Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction—which are not declined.

12. There are Three Persons : First, Second, and Third.

13. There are Three Genders : Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

14. There are Three Numbers : the Singular, denoting one ; the Dual, denoting two ; and the Plural, denoting more than one.

15. There are Five Cases : the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

16. There are Three Declensions : First, Second, and Third.

The First Declension has four terminations, viz. : α , η , $\alpha\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$.

The Second Declension has two terminations, viz. : $\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$.

The Third Declension has nine terminations, viz. : α , ι , ν , ω , ρ , σ , ξ , ψ .

SOME GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

17. (a) The Nominative and Vocative are usually alike in the Singular, and always alike in the Dual and Plural.

(b) The Dative Singular always ends in ι , annexed or subscribed.

(c) The Genitive Plural always ends in $\omega\nu$.

(d) The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters are the same in all three Numbers, and these Cases in the Plural end always in α .

(e) In the Dual Number, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are alike, as also are the Genitive and Dative.

18. The following Table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations of the Three Declensions.

I. Declen.		II. Declen.	III. Declen.
		<i>Singular.</i>	
N. <i>a</i> , <i>η</i>	<i>ᾱς</i> , <i>ης</i>	<i>ος</i> Neut. <i>ον</i>	—
G. <i>ᾱς</i> — <i>ης</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ος</i>
D. <i>α</i> — <i>η</i>		<i>ω</i>	<i>ι</i>
A. <i>αν</i> — <i>ην</i>		<i>ον</i>	<i>ᾱ</i> — <i>ν</i> Neut. like the Nom.
V. <i>α</i> — <i>η</i>		<i>ε</i> Neut. <i>ον</i>	—
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V. <i>ᾱ</i>		<i>ω</i>	<i>ε</i>
G. D. <i>αιν</i>		<i>οιν</i>	<i>οιν</i>
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>αι</i>		<i>οι</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>εις</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>
G. <i>ῶν</i>		<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>
D. <i>αις</i>		<i>οις</i>	<i>σιν</i>
A. <i>ᾱς</i>		<i>ους</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ᾱς</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>
V. <i>αι</i>		<i>οι</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>εις</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>

19. The Stem of a Noun is found by striking off the termination of the Genitive Singular. The above terminations, added to the remainder, will give the Cases of any Noun.

FIRST DECLENSION.

20. Nouns ending in *α* and *η* are Feminine; those ending in *ας* and *ης* are Masculine. They are declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ἡ (honor)</i>	<i>D. (two honors)</i>	<i>P. (honors)</i>
N. <i>τιμή</i>	N. <i>τιμά</i>	N. <i>τιμαί</i>
G. <i>τιμῆς</i>	G. <i>τιμαῖν</i>	G. <i>τιμῶν</i>
D. <i>τιμῇ</i>	D. <i>τιμαῖν</i>	D. <i>τιμαῖς</i>
A. <i>τιμήν</i>	A. <i>τιμά</i>	A. <i>τιμάς</i>
V. <i>τιμή</i>	V. <i>τιμά</i>	V. <i>τιμαί</i>
<i>S. ἡ (muse)</i>	<i>D. (two muses)</i>	<i>P. (muses)</i>
N. <i>μοῦσα</i>	N. <i>μούσα</i>	N. <i>μοῦσαι</i>
G. <i>μούσης</i>	G. <i>μούσαιν</i>	G. <i>μουσῶν</i>
D. <i>μούσῃ</i>	D. <i>μούσαιν</i>	D. <i>μούσαις</i>
A. <i>μοῦσαν</i>	A. <i>μούσα</i>	A. <i>μούσας</i>
V. <i>μοῦσα</i>	V. <i>μούσα</i>	V. <i>μοῦσαι</i>

<i>S. ὁ (publican)</i>	<i>D. (two publicans)</i>	<i>P. (publicans)</i>
N. τελώνης	N. τελώνα	N. τελώναι
G. τελώνου	G. τελώναιν	G. τελωνῶν
D. τελώνῃ	D. τελώναιν	D. τελώνας
A. τελώνην	A. τελώνα	A. τελώνας
V. τελώνη	V. τελώνα	V. τελώναι
<i>S. ὁ (steward)</i>	<i>D. (two stewards)</i>	<i>P. (stewards)</i>
N. ταμίας	N. ταμία	N. ταμίαι
G. ταμίον	G. ταμίαν	G. ταμιῶν
D. ταμίᾳ	D. ταμίαιν	D. ταμίαις
A. ταμίαν	A. ταμία	A. ταμίας
V. ταμία	V. ταμία	V. ταμίαι

Nouns in *a* pure, *ρα*, and some others, retain the *a* throughout the Singular. E. g., σοφία, σοφίας, σοφία, σοφίαν; χαρά, χαρᾶς, χαρᾶ, χαράν.

<i>S. ἡ (house)</i>	<i>D. (two houses)</i>	<i>P. (houses)</i>
N. οἰκία	N. οἰκία	N. οἰκίαι
G. οἰκίας	G. οἰκίαν	G. οἰκιῶν
D. οἰκίᾳ	D. οἰκίαιν	D. οἰκίαις
A. οἰκίαν	A. οἰκία	A. οἰκίας
V. οἰκία	V. οἰκία	V. οἰκίαι

CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

21. Some Nouns of the first declension are contracted by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *a*, *η*, *ας*, *ης*; except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ*, thus:

<i>μνάα, ᾶ, mina.</i>	<i>ῥέα, ᾶ, wool.</i>	<i>γέα, γῆ, earth.</i>	<i>γαλέη, ῆ, weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, ᾶ	N. ῥ-έα, ᾶ	N. γ-έα, ῆ	N. γαλ-έη, ῆ
G. μν-άας, ᾶς	G. ῥ-έας, ᾶς	G. γ-έας, ῆς	G. γαλ-έης, ῆς
D. μν-άφ, ᾗ	D. ῥ-έφ, ᾗ	D. γ-έφ, ῆ	D. γαλ-έφ, ῆ
A. μν-άαν, ᾶν	A. ῥ-έαν, ᾶν	A. γ-έαν, ῆν	A. γαλ-έην, ῆν
V. μν-άα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ῥ-έα, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. γαλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

<i>ἀπλόη, ῆ, simplicity.</i>	<i>Ῥεμέας, ῆς, Mercury.</i>	<i>Ἀπελλέης, ῆς, Apelles.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ	N. Ῥεμ-έας, ῆς	N. Ἀπελλ-έης, ῆς
G. ἀπλ-όης, ῆς	G. Ῥεμ-έου, οὔ	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, οὔ
D. ἀπλ-όφ, ῆ	D. Ῥεμ-έφ, ῆ	D. Ἀπελλ-έφ, ῆ
A. ἀπλ-όην, ῆν	A. Ῥεμ-έαν, ῆν	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, ῆν
V. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	V. Ῥεμ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

σελήνη, <i>the moon.</i>	γλῶσσα, <i>the tongue.</i>	εἰρήνη, <i>peace.</i>
σοφιστής, <i>a sophist.</i>	ἀγορά, <i>the forum.</i>	σοφία, <i>wisdom.</i>
πέλεια, <i>a dove.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>an artist.</i>	μέλαινα, <i>black.</i>
Αἰνείας, <i>Æneas.</i>	ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	τάλαινα, <i>miserable.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>a bridge.</i>	γωνία, <i>an angle.</i>	δίκη, <i>justice.</i>
λύσσα, <i>frenzy.</i>	βία, <i>force.</i>	βουλή, <i>counsel.</i>
κιθαριστής, <i>a harper.</i>	αὔρα, <i>a breeze.</i>	μάχαιρα, <i>a sword.</i>
Ἀναξαγόρας, <i>Anaxagoras.</i>	ἀνία, <i>sadness.</i>	φρονηματίας, <i>high-mind-</i>
	ἀγωνιστής, <i>a wrestler.</i>	<i>ed.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

22. Nouns ending in *ος* are Masculine, and rarely Feminine. Those ending in *ον* are Neuter. They are declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ὁ (word)</i>	<i>D. (two words)</i>	<i>P. (words)</i>
N. λόγος	N. λόγῳ	N. λόγοι
G. λόγου	G. λόγοιν	G. λόγων
D. λόγῳ	D. λόγοιν	D. λόγοις
A. λόγον	A. λόγῳ	A. λόγους
V. λόγε	V. λόγῳ	V. λόγοι
<i>S. τὸ (fig)</i>	<i>D. (two figs)</i>	<i>P. (figs)</i>
N. σῦκον	N. σύκῳ	N. σῦκα
G. σύκου	G. σύκοιν	G. σύκων
D. σύκῳ	D. σύκοιν	D. σύκοις
A. σῦκον	A. σύκῳ	A. σῦκα
V. σῦκον	V. σύκῳ	V. σῦκα
<i>S. ὁ (temple)</i>	<i>D. (two temples)</i>	<i>P. (temples)</i>
N. νεώς	N. νεῷ	N. νεῶν
G. νεῷ	G. νεῶν	G. νεῶν
D. νεῶν	D. νεῶν	D. νεῶς
A. νεῶν	A. νεῷ	A. νεώς
V. νεώς	V. νεῷ	V. νεῶν
<i>S. τὸ (hall)</i>	<i>D. (two halls)</i>	<i>P. (halls)</i>
N. ἀνώγειν	N. ἀνώγειν	N. ἀνώγειν
G. ἀνώγειν	G. ἀνώγειν	G. ἀνώγειν
D. ἀνώγειν	D. ἀνώγειν	D. ἀνώγειν
A. ἀνώγειν	A. ἀνώγειν	A. ἀνώγειν
V. ἀνώγειν	V. ἀνώγειν	V. ἀνώγειν

The last two Nouns, *νεώς* and *ἀνώγειν*, are irregular

belonging to the Attic Dialect, and are inserted as examples.

CONTRACTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

23. Nouns which end in *οος* and *οον* are contracted, and declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ὁ (mind)</i>	<i>D. (two minds)</i>	<i>P. (minds)</i>
N. νόος νοῦς	N. νόω νῶ	N. νόοι νοῖ
G. νόου νοῦ	G. νόοιν νοῖν	G. νόων νῶν
D. νόφ νῶ	D. νόοιν νοῖν	D. νόοις νοῖς
A. νόον νοῦν	A. νόω νῶ	A. νόους νοῦς
V. νόε νοῦ	V. νόω νῶ	V. νόοι νοῖ
<i>S. τὸ (bone)</i>	<i>D. (two bones)</i>	<i>P. (bones)</i>
N. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	N. ὀστέω ὀστώ	N. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
G. ὀστέου ὀστοῦ	G. ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	G. ὀστέων ὀστών
D. ὀστέφ ὀστώ	D. ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	D. ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	A. ὀστέω ὀστώ	A. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
V. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	V. ὀστέω ὀστώ	V. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ

WORDS FOR PRACTICE.

ἄγγελος, a messenger.
 αἰετός, an eagle.
 ἄθλος, a combat.
 ἄθλον, a prize.
 ἄμπελος, a vine.
 ἄργυρος, silver.
 πλόος, a voyage.

ἄργύριον, silver.
 ἔργον, work.
 μῆλον, an apple.
 νότος, the south wind.
 οἶκος, a house.
 παῖδιον, a child.
 ρόος, a stream.

ρόδον, a rose.
 σίδηρος, iron.
 στρατός, an army.
 φορτίον, a burden.
 χαλκός, copper.
 χρυσός, gold.
 χνός, down.

THIRD DECLENSION.

24. Nouns of the Third Declension ending in

<div> <div> <div>ευς</div> <div>ας—αντος</div> <div>ων</div> <div>ους—οντος</div> <div>εις—εντος</div> <div>αν</div> <div>υν</div> <div>ης—ητος</div> <div>ως—ωτος</div> <div>ηρ</div> <div>ωρ</div> </div> <div>are Masculine.</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>ας—αδος</div> <div>της—τητος</div> <div>αυς</div> <div>ως</div> <div>ω—οος</div> <div>and verbals in</div> <div>ις</div> </div> <div>are Feminine.</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>α</div> <div>ι</div> <div>υ</div> <div>ας—ατος</div> <div>ος</div> <div>ορ</div> </div> <div>are Neuter.</div> </div>
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They are declined as follows, viz. :

		ὁ σωτήρ, <i>savior</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.		
		N. σωτ-ήρ	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε		
		G. σωτ-ήρος			
		D. σωτ-ήρι	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν		
		A. σωτ-ήρα			
		V. σωτ-ερ			
			τὸ σῶμα, <i>body</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.		
		N. σῶμ-α	N. A. V. σώμ-ατε		
		G. σώμ-ατος			
		D. σώμ-ατι	G. D. σων-άτοιν		
		A. σώμ-α			
		V. σῶμ-α			
			ὁ παιάν, <i>præan</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.		
		N. παι-άν	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε		
		G. παι-ᾶνος			
		D. παι-ᾶνι	G. D. παι-άνοιν		
		A. παι-άνα			
		V. παι-άν			
			ἡ λαίλαψ, <i>storm</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.		
		N. λαῖλα-ψ	N. A. V. λαίλα-πε		
		G. λαίλα-πος			
		D. λαίλα-πι	G. D. λαιλά-ποιν		
		A. καίλα-πα			
		V. λαῖλα-ψ			
			ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.		
		N. θ-ώς	N. A. V. θ-ῶε		
		G. θωδς			
		D. θ-ωϊ	G. D. θ-ωοῖν		
		A. θ-ῶα			
		V. θ-ώς			
		ὁ, <i>vulture</i> .	ὁ, <i>Arab</i> .	ὁ, <i>raven</i> .	ὁ, ἡ, <i>goat</i> .
		S. N. γύψ	"Αραψ	κόραξ	αἶξ
		G. γυπός	"Αραβος	κόρακος	αἰγός
		D. γυπί	"Αραβι	κόρακι	αἰγί
		A. γῦπα	"Αραβα	κόρακα	αἶγα
		V.			
		ἡ, <i>hair</i> .	ἡ, <i>woman</i> .		
		θρίξ	γυνή		
		τριχός	γυναικός		
		τριχί	γυναικί		
		τρίχα	γυναικα		
			γύναι		

	ὁ, <i>vulture.</i>	ὁ, <i>Arab.</i>	ὁ, <i>raven.</i>	ὁ, ἡ, <i>goat.</i>	ἡ, <i>hair.</i>	ἡ, <i>woman.</i>
D. N.	γῦπε	*Αραβε	κόρακε	αἶγε	τρίχε	γυναῖκε
G.	γυποῖν	*Αράβοιν	κοράκοιν	αἰγοῖν	τριχοῖν	γυναικοῖν
P. N.	γῦπες	*Αραβες	κόρακες	αἶγες	τρίχες	γυναῖκες
G.	γυπῶν	*Αράβων	κοράκων	αἰγῶν	τριχῶν	γυναικῶν
D.	γυψί	*Αραιψι	κόραξι	αἰξί	τριξί	γυναιξί
A.	γῦπας	*Αραβας	κόρακας	αἶγας	τρίχας	γυναῖκας
	ὁ, ἡ, <i>child.</i>	ὁ, <i>foot.</i>	ἡ, <i>key.</i>	ὁ, ἡ, <i>bird.</i>		
S. N.	παῖς	πούς	κλείς	ὄρνις		
G.	παιδός	ποδός	κλειδός	ὀρνίθως		
D.	παιδί	ποδί	κλειδί	ὀρνιδι		
A.	παῖδα	πόδα	κλείδα, κλεῖν	ὀρνιθα, ὀρνιν		
V.	παῖ					
D. N.	παῖδε	πόδε	κλειῖδε	ὀρνιδε		
G.	παίδοιν	ποδοῖν	κλειδοῖν	ὀρνιθοῖν		
P. N.	παῖδες	πόδες	κλειῖδες, κλείς	ὀρνιδες, ὀρνεις		
G.	παιδῶν	ποδῶν	κλειδῶν	ὀρνιθῶν, ὀρνεων		
D.	παισί	ποσί	κλεισί	ὀρνισι		
A.	παῖδας	πόδας	κλειδας, κλείς	ὀρνιδας, ὀρνεις, ὀρνίς		
	ὁ, <i>deity.</i>	ὁ, <i>shepherd.</i>	ἡ, <i>nose.</i>	ὁ, <i>beast.</i>	ὁ, <i>orator.</i>	ἡ, <i>hand.</i>
S. N.	δαίμων	ποιμήν	ρίς	θήρ	ρήτωρ	χείρ
G.	δαίμονος	ποιμένος	ρίνός	θηρός	ρήτορος	χειρός
D.	δαίμονι	ποιμένι	ρίνι	θηρί	ρήτορι	χειρί
A.	δαίμονα	ποιμένα	ρίνα	θήρα	ρήτορα	χείρα
V.	δαῖμον	ποιμήν	ρίν		ρήτορ	
D. N.	δαίμονε	ποιμένε	ρίνε	θήρε	ρήτορε	χεῖρε
G.	δαίμόνοιν	ποιμένοιν	ρίνοῖν	θεροῖν	ρήτόροιν	χεροῖν
P. N.	δαίμονες	ποιμένες	ρίνες	θήρες	ρήτορες	χεῖρες
G.	δαίμόνων	ποιμένων	ρίνῶν	θηρῶν	ρήτόρων	χειρῶν
D.	δαίμοσι	ποιμέσι	ρίσι	θηρσί	ρήτορσι	χερσί
A.	δαίμονας	ποιμένας	ρίνας	θήρας	ρήτορας	χείρας

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

25. Nouns of the Third Declension, whose Genitive Singular ends in *ος* pure, are contracted.

Let the pupil remember that

ε and *ο* are Short Vowels;

η and *ω* are their corresponding Long Vowels;

ει and *ου* are their corresponding Diphthongs.

The following rules are for the contractions of the Third Declension, and for Verbs also:

1. A short vowel followed by itself becomes its own diphthong; as, βασιλέες, βασιλεῖς.

2. Two consecutive short vowels become *ou*; as, τείχεος, τείχους.

3. A short vowel before *ι* becomes its own diphthong; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει.

4. A short vowel before *α* unites with it and becomes its own long; as, ἔαρ, ἦρ.

5. E before a long vowel or a diphthong is rejected; as, τειχέων, τειχῶν.

6. O before a long vowel becomes *ō*; before a diphthong it combines with the second vowel of the diphthong; as, δηλόω, δηλῶ; δηλοῖ, δηλῶ.

7. A before *ο* or *ω* becomes *ω*; before the other vowels it becomes *ā*; as, σᾶος, σῶς; τίμαε, τίμā.

8. If the first of two vowels is *ι*, *υ*, or a long vowel, the last is rejected; as, τιμῆεν, τιμῆν.

EXAMPLES.

S. ἡ (galley)

N. τριήρης

G. τριήρεος τριήρους

D. τριήρεϊ τριήρει

A. τριήρεα τριήρη

V. τριήρες

D. (two galleys)

N. A. V. τριήρεε τριήρη

G. D. τριηρέοιν τριηροῖν

P. (galleys)

N. τριήρεες τριήρεις

G. τριηρέων τριηρῶν

D. τριήρεσι(ν)

A. τριήρεας τριήρεις

V. τριήρεες τριήρεις

S. τὸ (wall)

N. τεῖχος

G. τειχέος τείχους

D. τείχεϊ τείχει

A. τεῖχος

V. τεῖχος

D. (two walls)

N. A. V. τείχεε τείχη

G. D. τειχέοιν τειχοῖν

P. (walls)

N. τείχεα τείχη

G. τειχέων τειχῶν

D. τείχεσι(ν)

A. τείχεα τείχη

V. τείχεα τείχη

S. τὸ (*prize*)

N. γέρας

G. γέρας γέρως

D. γέραϊ γέρα

A. γέρας

V. γέρας

D. (*two prizes*)

N. A. V. γέραε γέρα

G. D. γέραοιν γερῶν

P. (*prizes*)

N. γέραα γέρα

G. γέραων γερῶν

D. γέρασι(ν)

A. γέραα γέρα

V. γέραα γέρα

S. ἡ (*echo*)

N. ἡχώ

G. ἡχός ἡχοῦς

D. ἡχοῖ ἡχοῖ

A. ἡχόα ἡχώ

V. ἡχοῖ

D. (*two echoes*)

N. A. V. ἡχώ

G. D. ἡχοῖν

P. (*echoes*)

N. ἡχοί

G. ἡχῶν

D. ἡχοῖς

A. ἡχούς

V. ἡχοί

Proper names in κλέης, contracted κλῆς, undergo a double contraction in the *dative singular*, and sometimes in the *accusative singular*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*Pericles*)

N. Περικλῆς Περικλῆς

G. Περικλέος Περικλείους

D. Περικλέϊ Περικλεί Περικλεῖ

A. Περικλέα Περικλέα Περικλεῖ

V. Περικλεες Περικλεες

Nouns in ις, υς, gen. ιος, υος, are contracted in the *dative singular*, and in the *nominative, accusative, and vocative plural*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*serpent*)

N. ὄφις

G. ὄφις

D. ὄφι ὄφι

A. ὄφιν

V. ὄφι

D. (*two serpents*)

N. A. V. ὄφι

G. D. ὄφιοιν

P. (*serpents*)

N. ὄφεις ὄφεις

G. ὄφίων

D. ὄφισι(ν)

A. ὄφιας ὄφεις

V. ὄφεις ὄφεις

S. ὁ (*fish*)

N. ἰχθύς

G. ἰχθύος

D. ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ

A. ἰχθύν

V. ἰχθύ

D. (*two fishes*)

N. A. V. ἰχθύς

G. D. ἰχθύοιν

P. (*fishes*)

N. ἰχθύες ἰχθύς

G. ἰχθύων

D. ἰχθύσι(ν)

A. ἰχθύας ἰχθύς

V. ἰχθύες ἰχθύς

τό κρέας, flesh.

Sing.

N. A. V. κρέ-ας

G. κρέ-ατος -αος -ως

D. κρέ-ατι -αῖ -α

Dual.

N. A. V. κρέ-ατε -αε -α

G. D. κρε-άτοιιν -άοιιν -ῶν

Plur.

N. A. V. κρέ-ατα -αα -α

G. κρε-άτων -άων -ῶν

D. κρέ-ασι

τό κέρας, a horn.

Sing.

N. A. V. κέρ-ας

G. κέρ-ατος -αος -ως

D. κέρ-ατι -αῖ -α

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατε -αε -α

G. D. κερ-άτοιιν -άοιιν -ῶν

Plur.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατα -αα -α

G. κερ-άτων -άων -ῶν

D. κέρ-ασι

ἡ θυγάτηρ, a daughter.

Sing.

N. θυγάτ-ηρ

G. θυγατ-έρος, ρός

D. θυγατ-έρι, ρί

A. θυγατ-έρα, ρα

V. θύγατ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. θῆγατ-έρε, ρε

G. D. θυγατ-έροιιν, ροῖν

Plur.

N. θυγατ-έρες

G. θυγατ-έρων

D. θυγατ-ράσι

A. θυγατ-έρας

V. θυγατ-έρες

ὁ ἀνὴρ, a man.

Sing.

N. ἀν-ήρ

G. ἀν-έρος, δρός

D. ἀν-έρι, δρί

A. ἀν-έρα, δρα

V. ἄν-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. ἀν-έρε, δρε

G. D. ἀν-έροιιν, δροῖν

Plur.

N. ἀν-έρες, δρες

G. ἀν-έρων, δρῶν

D. ἀν-δράσι

A. ἀν-έρας, δρας

V. ἀν-έρες, δρες

ὁ πατήρ, a father.

Sing.

N. πατ-ήρ

G. πατ-έρος, ρός

D. πατ-έρι, ρί

A. πατ-έρα

V. πάτ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. πατ-έρε, ρε

G. D. πατ-έροιιν, ροῖν

Plur.

N. πατ-έρες

G. πατ-έρων

D. πατ-ράσι

A. πατ-έρας

V. πατ-έρες

Γαστήρ has γαστήρσι, as well as γαστράσι, in the dative plural.

Nouns in *εύς* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. They generally have *ως* in the genitive singular. E. g.,

<i>S. ὁ (king)</i>	<i>D. (two kings)</i>	<i>P. (kings)</i>
N. βασιλεύς		N. βασιλείς βασιλεῖς
G. βασιλέως	N. A. V. βασιλέε	G. βασιλέων
D. βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ		D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)
A. βασιλέα	G. D. βασιλείον	A. βασιλέας
V. βασιλεῦ		V. βασιλείες βασιλεῖς

Most Nouns in *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *υ*, change *ι* and *υ* into *ε* in all the cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. Substantives in *ις* and *υς* generally change *ος* into *ως*. E. g.,

<i>S. ἡ (state)</i>	<i>D. (two states)</i>	<i>P. (states)</i>
N. πόλις		N. πόλεις πόλεις
G. πόλεως	N. A. V. πόλεε	G. πόλεων
D. πόλει πόλει		D. πόλεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν	G. D. πολέιον	A. πόλεας πόλεις
V. πόλι		V. πόλεις πόλεις
<i>S. τὸ (mustard)</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>P.</i>
N. σίνηπι		N. σινήπεα σινήπη
G. σινήπεος	N. A. V. σινήπεε	G. σινηπέων
D. σινήπεϊ σινήπει		D. σινήπεσι(ν)
A. σίνηπι	G. D. σινηπέιον	A. σινήπεα σινήπη
V. σίνηπι		V. σινήπεα σινήπη
<i>S. ὁ (cubit)</i>	<i>D. (two cubits)</i>	<i>P. (cubits)</i>
N. πῆχυς		N. πήχεις πήχεις
G. πήχεως	N. A. V. πήχεε	G. πήχεων
D. πήχει πηχει		D. πήχεσι(ν)
A. πῆχυν	G. D. πηχείον	A. πήχεας πήχεις
V. πῆχυ		V. πήχεις πήχεις
<i>S. τὸ (city)</i>	<i>D. (two cities)</i>	<i>P. (cities)</i>
N. ἄστυ		N. ἄστεα ἄστη
G. ἀστεος	N. A. V. ἄστεε	G. ἀστέων
D. ἀστέϊ ἀστει		D. ἀστεσι(ν)
A. ἄστυ	G. D. ἀστέιον	A. ἄστεα ἄστη
V. ἄστυ		V. ἄστεα ἄστη

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives in Greek have three terminations, two terminations, and one termination. The first termination is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter. They are of the First and Second Declensions, and of the Third Declension. They are declined as follows, viz.:

<i>S.</i>	ὁ (<i>wise</i>)	ἡ (<i>wise</i>)	τὸ (<i>wise</i>)
<i>N.</i>	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν
<i>G.</i>	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ
<i>D.</i>	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ
<i>A.</i>	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν
<i>V.</i>	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ
<i>G. D.</i>	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά
<i>G.</i>	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
<i>D.</i>	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς
<i>A.</i>	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά
<i>V.</i>	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά

27. Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make their Feminine in *α*; as:

	<i>μακρός, long.</i>	
	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>		
<i>N.</i>	μακρ-ός, ά, όν	<i>N.</i> μακρ-οί, αί, ά
<i>G.</i>	μακρ-ού, άς, οὔ	<i>G.</i> μακρ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
<i>D.</i>	μακρ-ῷ, ῃ, ῷ	<i>D.</i> μακρ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
<i>A.</i>	μακρ-όν, άν, όν	<i>A.</i> μακρ-ούς, άς, ά
<i>V.</i>	μακρ-έ, ά, όν	<i>V.</i> μακρ-οί, αί, ά
<i>S.</i>	ὁ (<i>worthy</i>)	τὸ (<i>worthy</i>)
<i>N.</i>	ἀξιος	ἀξιον
<i>G.</i>	ἀξιου	ἀξίου
<i>D.</i>	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίῳ
<i>A.</i>	ἀξιον	ἀξιον
<i>V.</i>	ἀξιε	ἀξιον
<i>D.</i>		
<i>N. A. V.</i>	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	ἀξίῳν	ἀξίῳν

P.	ὁ (<i>worthy</i>)	ἡ (<i>worthy</i>)	τὸ (<i>worthy</i>)
N.	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
G.	ἄξιων	ἄξιων	ἄξιων
D.	ἄξιοις	ἄξιας	ἄξιοις
A.	ἄξιους	ἄξιας	ἄξια
V.	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

28. Compound and Derivative Adjectives of more than two syllables have usually but two terminations: one for the Masculine and Feminine, and one for the Neuter; as :

S.	ὁ, ἡ (<i>quiet</i>)	τὸ (<i>quiet</i>)
N.	ἡσυχος	ἡσυχον
G.	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡρύχῳ
A.	ἡσυχον	ἡσυχον
V.	ἡσυχε	ἡσυχον
D.		
N. A. V.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
G. D.	ἡσύχουιν	ἡσύχουιν
P.		
N.	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχαι
G.	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχαι
V.	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχαι

Adjectives in *ως* are declined thus :

S.	ὁ, ἡ (<i>fertile</i>)	τὸ (<i>fertile</i>)
N.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω
D.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεῳ
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων
V.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων
D.		
N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω
G. D.	εὐγεῳν	εὐγεῳν
P.		
N.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων
D.	εὐγεως	εὐγεως
A.	εὐγεως	εὐγεω
V.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω

29. Adjectives of the Third Declension have the Masculine and Neuter of the Third Declension, and the Feminine of the First. They are declined as follows :

S.	ὁ (<i>sweet</i>)	ἡ (<i>sweet</i>)	τὸ (<i>sweet</i>)
N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
G.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος
D.	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ

D.

N. A. V.	γλυκίε	γλυκεία	γλυκίε
G. D.	γλυκίοιν	γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκίοιν

P.

N.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκίων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκίων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A.	γλυκέας γλυκεῖς	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

S.	ὁ (<i>all</i>)	ἡ (<i>all</i>)	τὸ (<i>all</i>)
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N.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν

D.

N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοιιν	πάσαιιν	πάντοιιν

P.

N.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
A.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Participles ending in ας are declined like πᾶς.

S.	ὁ (<i>giving</i>)	ἡ (<i>giving</i>)	τὸ (<i>giving</i>)
N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν

<i>D.</i>	ὁ (<i>giving</i>)	ἡ (<i>giving</i>)	τὸ (<i>giving</i>)
<i>N. A. V.</i>	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε
<i>G. D.</i>	διδόντοι	διδούσαι	διδόντοι
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
<i>G.</i>	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
<i>D.</i>	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
<i>V.</i>	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
<i>S.</i>	ὁ, ἡ (<i>ripe</i>)		τὸ (<i>ripe</i>)
<i>N.</i>	πέπων		πέπον
<i>G.</i>	πέπονός		πέπονός
<i>D.</i>	πέπονι		πέπονι
<i>A.</i>	πέπονά		πέπον
<i>V.</i>	πέπον		πέπον
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	πέπονε		πέπονε
<i>G. D.</i>	πεπόνοι		πεπόνοι
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	πέπονες		πέπονα
<i>G.</i>	πεπόνων		πεπόνων
<i>D.</i>	πέποσι(ν)		πέποσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	πέπονας		πέπονα
<i>V.</i>	πέπονες		πέπονα
<i>S.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τὸ
<i>N.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφύῃα	τετυφός
<i>G.</i>	τετυφότης	τετυφύῃας	τετυφότης
<i>D.</i>	τετυφότη	τετυφύῃα	τετυφότη
<i>A.</i>	τετυφότηα	τετυφύῃαν	τετυφός
<i>V.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφύῃα	τετυφός
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	τετυφότε	τετυφύῃα	τετυφότε
<i>G. D.</i>	τετυφότοι	τετυφύῃαι	τετυφότοι
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφύῃαι	τετυφότα
<i>G.</i>	τετυφότων	τετυφύῃων	τετυφότων
<i>D.</i>	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφύῃαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	τετυφότας	τετυφύῃας	τετυφότα
<i>V.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφύῃαι	τετυφότα

Participles ending in *ως* are declined like *τετυφώς*.

S.	ὁ, ἡ (true)		τὸ (true)
N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές
G.	ἀληθείος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθείος
D.	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές

D.

N. A. V.	ἀληθείε	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθείε	ἀληθῆ
G. D.	ἀληθείοιν	ἀληθεῖν	ἀληθείοιν	ἀληθεῖν

P.

N.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθείσι(ν)		ἀληθείσι(ν)	
A.	ἀληθείας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ
V.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ

S.	ὁ (placing)	ἡ (placing)	τὸ (placing)
N.	τιθεῖς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
G.	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν
V.	τιθεῖς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν

D.

N. A. V.	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	τιθέντων	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντων

P.

N.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
G.	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	τιθεῖσι(ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι(ν)
A.	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα

Participles ending in εῖς are declined like τιθεῖς.

S.	ὁ (showing)	ἡ (showing)	τὸ (showing)
N.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

D.

N. A. V.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντων

P.	ὁ (<i>showing</i>)	ἡ (<i>showing</i>)	τὸ (<i>showing</i>)
N.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	δεικνῦσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι(ν)
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δειλνύντα

Adjectives in *ων*, genitive *οντος*, have three endings: *ων*, *ουσα*, *ον*. E. g., ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν.

S.	ὁ (<i>willing</i>)	ἡ (<i>willing</i>)	τὸ (<i>willing</i>)
N.	ἐκόν	ἐκοῦσα	ἐκόν
G.	ἐκόντος	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
D.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούσῃ	ἐκόντι
A.	ἐκόντα	ἐκοῦσαν	ἐκόν
V.	ἐκόν	ἐκοῦσα	ἐκόν
D.	ἐκόντε		
N. A. V.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
G. D.	ἐκόντοιιν	ἐκούσαιιν	ἐκόντοιιν
P.			
N.	ἐκόντες	ἐκοῦσαι	ἐκόντα
G.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἐκόντων
D.	ἐκοῦσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκοῦσι(ν)
A.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα
V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκοῦσαι	ἐκόντα

Participles ending in *ων* are declined like ἐκών.

S.	ὁ (<i>much</i>)	ἡ (<i>much</i>)	τὸ (<i>much</i>)
N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P.	(<i>many</i>)	(<i>many</i>)	(<i>many</i>)
N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
S.	ὁ (<i>great</i>)	ἡ (<i>great</i>)	τὸ (<i>great</i>)
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλῃ	μέγα

<i>D.</i>	ὁ (<i>great</i>)	ἡ (<i>great</i>)	τὸ (<i>great</i>)
<i>N. A. V.</i>	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
<i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλοι
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
<i>G.</i>	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
<i>D.</i>	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
<i>A.</i>	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
<i>V.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
<i>S. ὁ, ἡ</i>	(<i>pleasanter</i>)		τὸ (<i>pleasanter</i>)
<i>N.</i>	ἡδίων		ἡδίων
<i>G.</i>	ἡδίωνος		ἡδίωνος
<i>D.</i>	ἡδίωνι		ἡδίωνι
<i>A.</i>	ἡδיוνα ἡδίω		ἡδיוν
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A.</i>	ἡδיוνε		ἡδיוνε
<i>G. D.</i>	ἡδיוνοιν		ἡδיוνοιν
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	ἡδιονες ἡδious		ἡδיוνα ἡδίω
<i>G.</i>	ἡδιόνων		ἡδιόνων
<i>D.</i>	ἡδiousι(ν)		ἡδiousι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	ἡδιονας ἡδious		ἡδיוνα ἡδίω

τέρην, tender.

Sing.

<i>N.</i>	τέρ-ην, εἰνα, ἐν
<i>G.</i>	τέρ-ενος, εἰνης, ἐνος
<i>D.</i>	τέρ-ενι, εἰνῃ, ἐνι
<i>A.</i>	τέρ-ενα, εἰναν, ἐν
<i>V.</i>	τέρ-εν, εἰνα, ἐν

Dual.

<i>N. A. V.</i>	τέρ-ενε, εἶνα, ἐνε
<i>G. D.</i>	τέρ-ένοιν, εἶναι, ἐνοιν

Plur.

<i>N.</i>	τέρ-ενες, εἶναι, ἐνα
<i>G.</i>	τέρ-ένων, εἰνῶν, ἐνων
<i>D.</i>	τέρ-εσι, εἶναις, ἐσι
<i>A.</i>	τέρ-ενας, εἶνας, ἐνα
<i>V.</i>	τέρ-ενες, εἶναι, ἐνα

τιμῆς, honored.

Sing.

<i>N.</i>	τιμ-ῆς, ἥσσα, ἦν
<i>G.</i>	τιμ-ῆντος, ἥσσης, ἦντος
<i>D.</i>	τιμ-ῆντι, ἥσση, ἦντι
<i>A.</i>	τιμ-ῆντα, ἥσσαν, ἦν
<i>V.</i>	τιμ-ῆν, ἥσσα, ἦν

Dual.

<i>N. A. V.</i>	τιμ-ῆντε, ἥσσα, ἦντε
<i>G. D.</i>	τιμ-ῆντοιν, ἥσσαι, ἦντοιν

Plur.

<i>N.</i>	τιμ-ῆντες, ἥσαι, ἦντα
<i>G.</i>	τιμ-ῆντων, ἥσῶν, ἦντων
<i>D.</i>	τιμ-ῆσι, ἥσαις, ῆσι
<i>A.</i>	τιμ-ῆντας, ἥσας, ἦντα
<i>V.</i>	τιμ-ῆντες, ἥσαι, ἦντα

The syncopated Perf. Part. of *ίστημι, to stand*, is declined as follows, viz. :

<i>ἰστημι, to stand.</i>			<i>μέλας, black.</i>		
Sing.			Sing.		
N.	ἑστ-ώς, ὦσα, ὤς		N.	μέλ-ας, αἶνα, αν	
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος, ὥσης, ὥτος		G.	μέλ-ανος, αἰνης, ανος	
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι, ὥση, ὥτι		D.	μέλ-ανι, αἶνῃ, ανι	
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα, ὥσαν, ὤς		A.	μέλ-ανα, αἶναν, αν	
V.	ἑστ-ώς, ὦσα, ὤς		V.	μέλ-αν, αἶνα, αν	
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἑστ-ῶτε, ὦσα, ὥτε		N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε, αἶνα, ανε	
G. D.	ἑστ-ῶτοι, ὥσαιν, ὥτοι		G. D.	μέλ-άνοι, αἶναιν, άνοι	
Plur.			Plur.		
N.	ἑστ-ῶτες, ὦσαι, ὦτα		N.	μέλ-ανες, αἶναι, ανα	
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων, ὥσων, ὥτων		G.	μέλ-άνων, αἰνῶν, άνων	
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι, ὥσαις, ὥσι		D.	μέλ-ασι, αἶναις, ασι	
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας, ὥσας, ὦτα		A.	μέλ-ανας, αἶνας, ανα	
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες, ὦσαι, ὦτα		V.	μέλ-ανες, αἶναι, ανα	

NUMERALS.

30. The Cardinal Numbers *εἷς*, *δύο*, *τρῆς*, and *τέσσαρες*, are declined below. The remainder, as far as a hundred, are indeclinable. The numbers above one hundred are again declinable like the plural of Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions; as, *διακρόσιοι*—*αι*—*α*, *Two Hundred*.

<i>εἷς, one, sing.</i>	<i>δύο, two, dual.</i>	<i>δύο, two, plur.</i>
N. <i>εἷς, μία, ἓν</i>		
G. <i>ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός</i>	N. A. <i>δύο</i> or <i>δύω</i>	G. <i>δυῶν</i>
D. <i>ἐνί, μιᾷ, ἐνί</i>		D. <i>δυσί</i>
A. <i>ἕνα, μίαν, ἓν</i>	G. D. <i>δυοῖν</i> or <i>δυεῖν</i>	
<i>τρῆς, three, plur.</i>	<i>τέσσαρ-ες, four, plur.</i>	
N. <i>τρῆς, τρία</i>	N. <i>τέσσαρ-ες, α</i>	
G. <i>τριῶν</i>	G. <i>τεσσάρ-ων</i>	
D. <i>τρισι</i>	D. <i>τέσσαρ-σι</i>	
A. <i>τρεῖς, τρία</i>	A. <i>τέσσαρ-ας, α</i>	

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

31. The degrees of Comparison are regularly formed by adding *τερος* for the Comparative and *τατος* for the Superlative to the Positive; as:

απλους—*απλουστερος*—*απλουστατος*;
μακαρ—*μακαρτερος*—*μακαρτατος*.

Adjectives in *ος* drop *ς*, and, if the penult is short, lengthen it; as:

δίκαιος—δικαιότερος—δικαιότατος;
σοφός—σοφώτερος—σοφώτατος.

Adjectives in *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* annex *τερος* and *τατος* to the Neuter; as:

μέλας (Neuter μέλαν)—μελάντερος—μελάντατος;
ασθένης (Neuter ασθένες)—ασθενέστερος—ασθενέστατος.

Adjectives in *ων* and *ην* annex *τερος* and *τατος* to the Nominative Plural; as:

σώφρων (Plural σώφρονες)—σωφρονέστερος—σωφρονέστατος;
τέρην (τέρεινες)—τερενέστερος—τερενέστατος.

Adjectives in *εις* drop the *ι*, and those in *ξ* change *ες* of the Nominative Plural into *ιστερος*—*ιστατος*; as:

χαρίεις—χαριέστερος—χαριέστατος;
βλάξ (Plural βλάκες)—βλακίστερος—βλακίστατος.

Some Adjectives, ending in *υς* and *ρος*, change the terminations into *ων* for the Comparative, and into *ιστος* for the Superlative; as:

ἡδύς—ἡδίων—ἡδίστος;
ἐχθρος—ἐχθίων—ἐχθίστος.

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.:

ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	{ ἀμείνων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
	{ βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	{ βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
	{ κρείσσων,	κράτιστος.
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	{ κρείττων,	
	{ κάρρων,	
	{ κακώτερος,	κάκιστος.
	{ κακίων,	
	{ χείρων,	χείριστος.
	{ χερίων,	
ἥκα, <i>not much</i> ,	{ ἥσσω,	ἥκιστος.
	{ ἥττων,	

καλὸς, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος,	μακρότατος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μάσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρὸς, <i>small</i> ,	{ μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	μείστος.
πολὸς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίγων,	πλείστος.
τερπνὸς, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλέων,	ῥᾶτος.
φίλος, <i>friendly</i> ,	{ πλείων,	τερπνότατος.
	{ ῥᾶων,	τερπνίστος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	φίλτατος.
	{ τερπνίων,	φίλιστος.
	{ φίλτερος,	
	{ φίλιων,	

ARTICLE.

32. The Article ὁ, *the*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F. N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F. N.
N. ὁ ἡ τό	N. τὼ τὰ τῷ	N. οἱ αἱ τὰ
G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	G. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	G. τῶν τῶν τῶν
D. τῷ τῇ τῷ	D. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	D. τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς
A. τόν τήν τό	A. τῷ τὰ τῷ	A. τοὺς τὰς τὰ

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

33. The Personal Pronouns are ἐγώ, σύ, Ἴ. The Nominative Ἴ is obsolete.

S. (I)	S. (thou)	S. (he, she, it)
N. ἐγώ	N. σύ	N. Ἴ
G. ἐμοῦ, μου	G. σοῦ	G. οὗ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	D. σοί	D. οἱ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	A. σέ	A. ἑ
D. (we two)	D. (you two)	D. (they two)
N.A. ἡμεῖς, νῦν	N.A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ	N.A. σφωῖ
G.D. νῶϊν, νῦν	G.D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν	G.D. σφωῖν
P. (we)	P. (ye, you)	P. (they)
N. ἡμεῖς	N. ὑμεῖς	N. σφεῖς n. σφέα
G. ἡμῶν	G. ὑμῶν	G. σφῶν
D. ἡμῖν	D. ὑμῖν	D. σφίσι(ν)
A. ἡμᾶς	A. ὑμᾶς	A. σφᾶς n. σφέα

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

The Possessive Pronouns signify possession. They are formed from the Personal Pronouns. They are ἐμός, σός, ὅς, etc., and are declined like σοφός.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

These are ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ. They have no Nominative. They are declined as in the oblique cases of αὐτός.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

The Interrogative Pronoun τίς, *who? which? what?* is declined in the following manner:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. τίς	τί	N. τίνε	N. τίνες	τίνα
G. τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	G. τίνων	G. τίνων	τίνων
D. τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	D. τίνοιν	D. τίσιν(ν)	τίσιν(ν)
A. τίνα	τί	A. τίνε	A. τίνας	τίνα

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

The Indefinite Pronoun τίς (grave accent), *any, certain, some*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. τίς	τί	N. τινέ	N. τινές	τινά
G. τινός, τοῦ	τινός, τοῦ	G. τινούιν	G. τινών	τινών
D. τινί, τῷ	τινί, τῷ	D. τινούιν	D. τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
A. τινά	τί	A. τινέ	A. τινάς	τινά, ἄσσα

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, and ἐκεῖνος.

Ὅδε is simply the Article with the inseparable particle δέ. Thus, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, Γ. τοῦδε, τῆσδε.

Οὗτος is declined as follows:

S. M.	(this)	F. (this)	N. (this)
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο

<i>D.</i>	<i>(these two)</i>	<i>(these two)</i>	<i>(these two)</i>
N. A.	τούτω	ταῦτα	τούτω
G. D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
<i>P.</i>	<i>(these)</i>	<i>(these)</i>	<i>(these)</i>
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

<i>M. (this)</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. (this)</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		
N.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	N.	οἶδε	αἶδε	τάδε
G.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	G.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τωνδε
D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	D.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοισδε
A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τοδε	A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

N. A.	τῷδε	τάδε	τῷδε
G. D.	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοῖνδε

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. The Relative Pronoun *ὅς, who, which, that*, is declined as follows :

S.	M.	F.	N.	D.	M.	F.	N.	P.	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N.	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	N.	οἷ	αἷ	ἡ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G.	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	G.	ὧν	ᾧν	ὧν
D.	ὧ	ῇ	ὧ	D.	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	ὧν	ἧν	ὅ	A.	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	A.	οὓς	ᾗς	ἡ

2. The Relative *ὅστις, whoever, who*, is compounded of *ὅς* and the Indefinite Pronoun *τις*, which are separately declined. Thus :

S.	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G.	οὗτινος, οὗτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, οὗτου
D.	ὧτινι, ὧτω	ῇτινι	ὧτινι, ὧτω
A.	ὧντινα	ἧντινα	ὅ τι

P.			
N.	οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ᾗτινα, ᾗττα
G.	ὧντινων, ὧτων	ᾧντινων	ὧντινων, ὧτων
D.	οἷσσι(ν), ὧτοισι(ν)	αἷσσι(ν)	οἷσσι(ν), ὧτοισι(ν)
A.	οὓστινας	ᾗστινας	ᾗτινα, ᾗττα

INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

The Intensive Pronoun *αὐτός* has three different meanings, viz. :

1. In the Nominative Case always, and in the Oblique Cases when it stands first in the sentence, *αὐτός* has the force of the English *self*; as, *Ἐγὼ αὐτός, I myself*.

2. In the Oblique Cases, when *not* the first word in the clause, it means *him, her, it*, etc.

3. With the Article *before* it, it always means *the same*; as, *ὁ αὐτὸς δούλος, the same slave*. It is declined as follows:

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>αὐτ-ός -ή -ό</i>	N. A. <i>αὐτ-ώ -ά -ώ</i>	N. <i>αὐτ-οί -αί -ά</i>
G. <i>αὐτ-οῦ -ῆς -οῦ</i>	G. D. <i>αὐτ-οῖν -αῖν -οῖν</i>	G. <i>αὐτ-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν</i>
D. <i>αὐτ-ῷ -ῇ -ῷ</i>		D. <i>αὐτ-οῖς -αῖς -οῖς</i>
A. <i>αὐτ-όν -ήν -ό</i>		A. <i>αὐτ-ούς -άς -ά</i>

In the same manner are declined:

<i>ἄλλος</i>	<i>ἄλλη</i>	<i>ἄλλο</i>	<i>another</i>
<i>ὅς</i>	<i>ἥ</i>	<i>ὅ</i>	<i>who, which</i>
<i>ἐκεῖνος</i>	<i>ἐκείνη</i>	<i>ἐκεῖνο</i>	<i>that</i>

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

The Reciprocal Pronoun *ἀλλήλων*, *of one another*, is thus declined:

D.	M.	F.	N.
G. <i>ἀλλήλοιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοιν</i>
D. <i>ἀλλήλοιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοιν</i>
A. <i>ἀλλήλω</i>	<i>ἀλλήλα</i>	<i>ἀλλήλα</i>	<i>ἀλλήλω</i>
P.			
G. <i>ἀλλήλων</i>	<i>ἀλλήλων</i>	<i>ἀλλήλων</i>	<i>ἀλλήλων</i>
D. <i>ἀλλήλοις</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαις</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαις</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοις</i>
A. <i>ἀλλήλους</i>	<i>ἀλλήλας</i>	<i>ἀλλήλας</i>	<i>ἀλλήλας</i>

THE VERB.

34. Greek Verbs are either Transitive or Intransitive. A Transitive Verb denotes something done by an agent upon an object; as, *ἔγραψα ἐπιστολήν, I wrote a letter*. An Intransitive Verb denotes an action or state not necessarily requiring an object; as, *φεύγω, I flee*.

VOICES.

I.

There are three Voices: the Active, the Passive, and the Middle.

The Active Voice represents the agent as acting upon an object; as, *τύπτω σε, I strike you.*

The Passive Voice represents the agent as being acted upon by some person or thing; as, *τύπτομαι, I am struck.*

The Middle Voice represents the agent (1) as acting upon itself; as, Active, *λούω, I wash*; Middle, *λούομαι, I wash myself*, i. e., *I bathe*—(2) as acting for its own advantage; as, Active, *παρασκευάζω, I provide*; Middle, *παρασκευάζομαι, I provide for my own use*—(3) as causing something to be done for its own advantage; as, Active, *παρατίθημι την τράπεζαν, I set forth the table*; Middle, *παρατίθεμαι την τράπεζαν, I cause the table to be set forth before me.*

MOODS.

II.

There are five Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Optative, the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative represents that which actually is or occurs; as, *τύπτει, he strikes.*

The Subjunctive represents a possibility or conception of the mind; as, *βουλεύη, he may advise.*

The Optative represents a wish, and is also used as the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses; as, *τύπτοι, let him strike, or, he might strike.*

The Imperative represents a command, exhortation, or entreaty; as, *τύπτε, strike thou.*

The Infinitive represents simply the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *τύπτειν, to strike.*

TENSES.

III.

There are six Tenses: the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future, and the Aorist

The Present, Perfect, and Future are called Primary Tenses. The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist are called Historical Tenses.

The Present Tense represents an action as *now* taking place; as, *τύπτω, I strike.*

The Future Tense represents an action which *will* take place; as, *τύψει, he will strike.* In the Passive Voice two forms occur: the First Future and the Second Future.

The Imperfect Tense represents an action which was taking place and was not completed in some *past time*; as, *ἔτυπτον, I was striking.*

The Aorist Tense (*ἀόριστος, indefinite*) represents a past action as simply *done*, without reference to the time of its completion; as, *ἔτυπα, I struck.* This tense has two forms, known as the First and Second Aorist, which do not differ in meaning, and are not both found in the same Verb.

The Perfect Tense represents an action as *complete* at the *present* time; as, *τετυπα, I have struck.* Of this tense also, as well as of the Pluperfect, two forms, the First and the Second, exist.

The Pluperfect Tense represents an action as complete at some past time; as, *ἑτετύπειν, I had struck.*

PERSONS.

IV.

There are three Persons, First, Second, and Third. There is no separate form for the First Person Dual in the Active Voice. It is expressed by the form of the First Person Plural.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE VERB τύπτω, I strike.

ACTIVE VOICE.					PARTICIPLES
INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	
Present τύπτω ἐτυπτον	τύπτω ἐτύπῃ	τύπτομαι εἰτύποιμι	τύπτε τέτυφε	τύπτειν τετυφέναι	τύπτων τετυφώς
Imperfect τύπτε	ἐτύπῃ	εἰτύποιμι	τέτυφε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Perfect 1 τέτυπα	τέτυπῃ	τετύποιμι	τέτυπε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Perfect 2 ἐτέτυπες	ἐτέτυπῃ	τετύποιμι	τέτυπε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperfect 1 ἐτέτυπες	ἐτέτυπῃ	τετύποιμι	τέτυπε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperfect 2 ἐτέτυπες	ἐτέτυπῃ	τετύποιμι	τέτυπε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Future 1 τύψω	τύψῃ	τύψομαι	τύψον	τύψειν	τύψων
Future 2 ἐτύψω	ἐτύψῃ	ἐτύψομαι	τύψον	τύψειν	τύψων
Aorist 1 ἐτύπαι	ἐτύπῃ	ἐτύποιμι	τύψον	τύψειν	τύψων
Aorist 2 ἐτύπαι	ἐτύπῃ	ἐτύποιμι	τύψον	τύψειν	τύψων
Present τύπτωμαι	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect ἐτυπτομαι	ἐτυπτομαι	εἰτυποίμην	τέτυπο	τετύφθαι	τετυφόμενος
Perfect ἐτέτυπα	ἐτέτυπα	τετετύποιμην	τέτυπο	τετύφθαι	τετυφόμενος
Pluperfect ἐτέτυπες	ἐτέτυπες	τετετύποιμην	τέτυπο	τετύφθαι	τετυφόμενος
Future 1 τύψωμαι	τύψωμαι	τυψοίμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Future 2 ἐτύψωμαι	ἐτύψωμαι	ἐτυψοίμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Aorist 1 ἐτύπαι	ἐτύπαι	εἰτύποιμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Aorist 2 ἐτύπαι	ἐτύπαι	εἰτύποιμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Present τύπτωμαι	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect ἐτυπτομαι	ἐτυπτομαι	εἰτυποίμην	τέτυπο	τετύφθαι	τετυφόμενος
Perfect ἐτέτυπα	ἐτέτυπα	τετετύποιμην	τέτυπο	τετύφθαι	τετυφόμενος
Pluperfect ἐτέτυπες	ἐτέτυπες	τετετύποιμην	τέτυπο	τετύφθαι	τετυφόμενος
Future 1 τύψωμαι	τύψωμαι	τυψοίμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Future 2 ἐτύψωμαι	ἐτύψωμαι	ἐτυψοίμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Aorist 1 ἐτύπαι	ἐτύπαι	εἰτύποιμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Aorist 2 ἐτύπαι	ἐτύπαι	εἰτύποιμην	τύψου	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος

36.

TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω, <i>I strike.</i>	τύπτεις, <i>thou strikest.</i>	τύπτει, <i>he strikes.</i>
D.		τύπτετον, <i>you two strike.</i>	τύπτετον, <i>they two strike.</i>
P.	τύπτομεν, <i>we strike.</i>	τύπτετε, <i>you strike.</i>	τύπτουσι, <i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect. *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπε
D.		ἐτύπτετον	ἐτυπτέτην
P.	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε	ἔτυπτον

Perfect 1. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
D.		τετύφατον	τετύφατον
P.	τετύφαμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφασι

Perfect 2. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε
D.		τέτυπάτον	τετύπατον
P.	τετύπαμεν	τετύπατε	τετύπᾱσι

Pluperfect 1. *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύφειν	ἔτετύφεις	ἔτετύφει
D.		ἔτετύφειτον	ἔτετυφείτην
P.	ἔτετύφειμεν	ἔτετύφειτε	ἔτετύφεισαν

Pluperfect 2. *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύπειν	ἔτετύπεις	ἔτετύπει
D.		ἔτετύπειτον	ἔτετυπέτην
P.	ἔτετύπειμεν	ἔτετύπειτε	ἔτετύπεισαν

Future 1. *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
D.		τύψετον	τύψετον
P.	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι

Future 2. *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπέῃς	τυπεῖ
D.		τυπέιτον	τυπέιτον
P.	τυπούμεν	τυπέιτε	τυπούσι

Aorist 1. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
D.		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
P.	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύπατε	ἔτυσαν

Aorist 2. *I struck.*

S.	ἐτύπον	ἐτυπες	ἐτυπε
D.		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπήτην
P.	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυκον

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
D.		τύπτητον	τύπτητην
P.	τύπτωμεν	τύπτητε	τύπτωσι

Perfect 1. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
D.		τετύφητον	τετύφητην
P.	τετύφωμεν	τετύφητε	τετύφωσι

Perfect 2. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετυπῃ
D.		τετύπητον	τετύπητην
P.	τετύπωμεν	τετύπητε	τετύπωσι

Aorist 1. *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
D.		τύψητον	τύψητην
P.	τύψωμεν	τύψητε	τύψωσι

Aorist 2. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
D.		τύπητον	τύπητην
P.	τύπωμεν	τύπητε	τύπωσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοῖς	τύπτοι
D.		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
P.	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν

Perfect 1. *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι	τετύφοῖς	τετύφοι
D.		τετύφοιτον	τετυφοίτην
P.	τετύφοιμεν	τετύφοιτε	τετύφοιεν

Perfect 2. *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
D.		τετύποιτον	τετυπόιτην
P.	τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

Future 1. *I should or would strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
D.		τύψοιτον	τυψοίτην
P.	τύψοιμεν	τύψοιτε	τύψοιεν

Future 2. *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι	τυποῖς	τυποῖ
D.		τυποῖτον	τυποίτην
P.	τυποῖμεν	τυποῖτε	τυποῖεν

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι	τύψαις	τύψαι
D.		τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
P.	τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν

Aorist 2. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
D.		τύποιτον	τυποίτην
P.	τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike.*

S.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
D.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
P.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν

Perfect 1. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
D.	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
P.	τετύφετε	τετυφέτωσαν

Perfect 2. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτυπε	τετυπέτω
D.	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
P.	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψον	τυψάτω
D.	τύψατον	τυψάτων
P.	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τύπε	τυπέτω
D.	τύπετον	τυπέτων
P.	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτειν, to strike, to be striking.*Perfect 1. *τετυφέναι, to have struck.*Perfect 2. *τετυπέναι, to have struck.*Future 1. *τύψειν, to be about to strike.*Future 2. *τυπῆν, to be about to strike.*Aorist 1. *τύψαι, to strike.*Aorist 2. *τυπῆν, to strike.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Striking.*

N.	τύπτων	τύπτουσα	τύπτον
G.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος, etc.

Perfect 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τετυφώς	τετυφύια	τετυφός
G.	τετυφότης	τετυφύιας	τετυφότης

Perfect 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τετυπώς	τετυπύια	τετυπός
G.	τετυπότης	τετυπύιας	τετυπότης

Future 1. *Going to strike.*

N.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
G.	τύψοντος	τυψούσης	τύψοντος

Future 2. *Going to strike.*

N.	τυπῶν	τυπῶσα	τυπῶν
G.	τυπῶντος	τυπῶσης	τυπῶντος

Aorist 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τύψας	τύψᾶσα	τύψαν
G.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος

Aorist 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τυπῶν	τυποῦσα	τυπὸν
G.	τυπόντος	τυπούσης	τυπόντος

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck.*

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτω or -πτε	τύπεται
D.	τυπτόμεδον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεδα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

Imperfect. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
D.	ἐτυπτόμεδον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτίεσθην
P.	ἐτυπτόμεδα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

Perfect. *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεδον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεδα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ

Pluperfect. *I had been struck.*

S.	ἔτετύμην	ἔτέτυψο	ἔτέτυπτο
D.	ἔτετύμμεδον	ἔτέτυφθον	ἔτετύφθην
P.	ἔτετύμμεδα	ἔτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

Future 1. *I shall or will be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ or -σει	τυφθήσεται
D.	τυφθησόμεδον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
P.	τυφθησόμεδα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

Future 2. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ	τυπήσεται
D.	τυπησόμεδον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
P.	τυπησόμεδα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

Future 3. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύψομαι	τετύψῃ	τετύψεται
D.	τετυψόμεδον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
P.	τετυψόμεδα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται

Aorist 1. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
D.	—	ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
P.	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

Aorist 2. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
D.	—	ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
P.	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτύπησαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I have been struck, I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος (η, ον), ὦ, ᾗς, ᾗ.
D.	τετυμμένω (α, ω), ὦμεν, ἦτον, ἦτον.
P.	τετυμμένοι (αι, α), ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι(ν).

Aorist 1. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ	τυφθῇς	τυφθῇ
D.	———	τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
P.	τυφθώμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

Aorist 2. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῇς	τυπῇ
D.	———	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιοτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο

Perfect. *I might, etc., have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος (η, ον), εἶην, εἶης, εἶη.
D.	τετυμμένω (α, ω), εἶμεν, εἶτον, εἶτην.
P.	τετυμμένοι (αι, α), εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.

Future 1. *I should or would be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιοτο
D.	τυφθήσοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθήσοίσθην
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσονται

Future 2. *I might, etc., hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιοτο
D.	τυπησοίμεθον	τυπήσοισθον	τυπησοίσθην
P.	τυπησοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσονται

Future 3. *I should or would remain struck.*

S.	τετυψοίμην	τετύψοιο	τετύψοιτο
D.	τετυψοίμεθον	τετύψοισθον	τετυψοίσθην
P.	τετυψοίμεθα	τετύψοισθε	τετύψοιντο

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

S.	τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
D.	_____	τυφθείητον	τυφδείητην
P.	τυφδείημεν or -εῖμεν	τυφδείητε or -είτε	τυφδείησαν or -εῖεν

Aorist 2. *I might, etc., be struck.*

S.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
D.	_____	τυπείητον	τυπείητην
P.	τυπείημεν	τυπείητε	τυπείησαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	_____	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	_____	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν or -σθων

Perfect. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	_____	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	_____	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν or -φθων

Aorist 1. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
D.	_____	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
P.	_____	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν or -φθέντων

Aorist 2. *Be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
D.	τύπητον	τυπήτων
P.	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι, to be struck.*

Perfect. *τετύφθαι, to have been struck.*

Future 1. *τυφθήσεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

Future 2. *τυπήσεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

Future 3. *τετύψεσθαι, to remain struck.*

Aorist 1. *τυφθῆναι, to be struck.*

Aorist 2. *τυπήναι, to be struck.*

PARTICIPLE.

- Present. *τυπτόμενος, η, ον, being struck.*
 Perfect. *τετυμμένος, η, ον, struck, having been struck.*
 Future 1. *τυφθσόμενος, η, ον, about to be struck.*
 Future 2. *τυπησόμενος, η, ον, about to be struck.*
 Future 3. *τετυψόμενος, about to remain struck.*
 Aorist 1. *τυφθείς, είσα, έν, being struck.*
 Aorist 2. *τυπείς, είσα, έν, being struck.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike myself.*

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτεται
D.	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

Imperfect. *I was striking myself.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθον
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

Perfect. *I have struck myself.*

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι είσι

Pluperfect. *I had struck myself.*

S.	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ήσαν

Future 1. *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τύψομαι	τύψῃ	τύψεται
D.	τυψόμεθον	τύψεσθον	τύψεσθον
P.	τυψόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύψονται

Future 2. *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τυπούμαι	τυπῇ	τυπῆται
D.	τυπούμεθον	τυπεῖσθον	τυπεῖσθον
P.	τυπούμεθα	τυπεῖσθε	τυποῦνται

Aorist 1. *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυψαμην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψατο
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυψάσθην
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύψαντο

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
D.	ἐτύπομεθον	ἐτύπυσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
P.	ἐτύπομεθα	ἐτύπισθε	ἐτύποντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I may or can strike, myself.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος ὦ,	ῥς, ῥ,
D.	τετυμμένω,	ῆτον, ῆτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι ὦμεν,	ῆτε, ὦσι.

Aorist 1. *I may strike myself.*

S.	τύψωμαι	τύψῃ	τύψηται
D.	τυψώμεθον	τύψησθον	τύψησθον
P.	τυψώμεθα	τύψησθε	τυψωνται

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	τύπωμαι	τύπῃ	τύπηται
D.	τύπωμεθον	τύπησθον	τύπησθον
P.	τύπωμεθα	τύπησθε	τύπωνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might strike myself.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιοτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο

Perfect. *I might have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος εἶην,	εἶης, εἶη,
D.	τετυμμένω,	εἶητον, εἶητην,
P.	τετυμμένοι εἶμεν,	εἶητε, εἶσαν.

Future 1. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τύψοιμην	τύψοιο	τύψοιοτο
D.	τυψοίμεθον	τύψοισθον	τυψοίσθην
P.	τυψοίμεθα	τύψοισθε	τύψοιντο

Future 2. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τυπόμην	τυπόιο	τυπόιτο
D.	τυπόμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυπόμεθα	τυπόισθε	τυπύντο

Aorist 1. *I might, etc., strike myself.*

S.	τυψάμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
D.	τυψάμεθον	τύψαισθον	τυψαίσθην
P.	τυψάμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιντο

Aorist 2. *I might, etc., strike myself.*

S.	τυπόμην	τυπόιο	τυπόιτο
D.	τυπόμεθον	τυποίσθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυπόμεθα	τυπόισθε	τυπύντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike thyself.*

S.	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν

Perfect. *Have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
D.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
P.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τυπού	τυπέσθω
D.	τύπεσθον	τυπέσθων
P.	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.*Perfect. *τετύφθαι, to have struck one's self.*Future 1. *τύψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*Future 2. *τυπέεσθαι, contracted τυπιέσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*Aorist 1. *τύψασθαι, to strike one's self.*Aorist 2. *τυπέσθαι, to strike one's self.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *τυπτόμενος, η, ον, striking himself.*

Perfect. *τετυμμένος, η, ον, having struck himself.*

Future 1. *τυψόμενος, η, ον, about to strike himself.*

Future 2. *τυπεόμενος, contracted τυπούμενος, η, ον, about to strike one's self.*

Aorist 1. *τυψάμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself.*

Aorist 2. *τυπόμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself.*

37. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

I.

AUGMENT.

The Imperfect and Aorists of the Indicative Mood, and the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Third Future of all of the Moods, receive an increase at the beginning, which is called Augment.

Of this Augment there are two species, known as the Syllabic Augment and as the Temporal Augment. The Syllabic Augment consists of a syllable or syllables prefixed to the Verb. The Temporal Augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the Verb. In most Verbs which begin with a Consonant, the *Syllabic Augment* is used in the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses, and it is formed by prefixing ε to the Root; as, *τύπτω*—Imperfect, *ἐτυπτον*.

In Verbs which begin with a Vowel, the Temporal Augment is used in all of the Past Tenses, and it is formed by lengthening the initial Vowel if it be short, or by leaving it unchanged if it be long. The Temporal Augment lengthens α and ε into η, and ο into ω; as, *ᾄδω*—Imperfect, *ᾔδον*.

REDUPLICATION.

In the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Third Future, Verbs which begin with a Consonant repeat this Consonant before the Syllabic Augment, and such repetition is

called Reduplication. In the Pluperfect the Syllabic Augment is repeated before the Reduplication; as,

τύπτω—Perfect, τ-ε-τυφα—Pluperfect, ε-τ-ε-τυφειν.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition take their Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; as,

προσγράφω—Imperfect, προσέγραφον.

II.

THE ROOT.

The Root of a Verb is composed of those letters which undergo no change in inflection throughout every part of the Verb.

The Characteristic of a Verb is the last letter of the Root.

In regular Verbs, the Characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes the termination of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, Active Voice; as, γ in λέγω. In many instances, however, the Root is modified by the interposition of a letter or letters before the termination; as, τ in τύπτω, where the Root is τυπ.

Commonly the Root may be found by striking off from the Present Indicative Active the letters which follow the Characteristic. The remainder will be the Root, either unchanged or as modified by the rules of Euphony; as,

λέγω—Characteristic, γ—Root, λεγ.

τύπτω—Characteristic, π—Root, τυπ.

Verbs are Pure, Mute, or Liquid, according as the Characteristic is a Vowel, a Mute, or a Liquid; as,

τιω—Characteristic, ι—is a Pure Verb;

λείπω—Characteristic, π—is a Mute Verb;

σπείρω—Characteristic, ρ—is a Liquid Verb.

SECONDARY ROOT.

In the Perfect, Pluperfect, Aorist, and Future Tenses, the Root is found to be, in some Verbs, a shortened form. These Tenses, when formed from this shortened Root, are called the

Second Perfect,
Second Pluperfect,
Second Aorist,
Second Future.

These are *not* distinct Tenses, but merely different forms of the same Tense. No Verb has both forms. The shortened Root *is found in the Lexicon*, and the Tenses are formed by adding their respective terminations to it, as exhibited in the *Second Aorist Active* and in the *Second Perfect Active*.

III.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present. Add $-\omega$ to the strengthened Root if it be strengthened; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$.

Imperfect. Augment and add $-\sigma\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\xi-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\nu$.

1st Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\acute{\alpha}$ to the Root if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add $-\kappa\alpha$ in all other cases; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\acute{\alpha}=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\alpha$ (6, R. 16).

2d Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\alpha$ to the modified Root, as found in the Lexicon; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\sigma\iota\pi$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\sigma\iota\pi-\alpha$.

1st Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and $-\epsilon\iota\nu$ to the Root, if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add $-\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ in all other cases; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ (6, R. 16).

2d Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add $-\epsilon\iota\nu$ to the modified Root as found in the 2d Perfect; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$; $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

1st Future. Add $-\sigma\omega$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\omega = \lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ (6, R. 5).

2d Future. Add $-\epsilon\omega$, contracted $\tilde{\omega}$, to the shortened Root as found in the Second Aorist; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\tilde{\omega}$.

1st Aorist. Augment and add $-\sigma\alpha$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\alpha = \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\alpha$ (6, R. 5).

2d Aorist. Augment and add $-\omicron\nu$ to the shortened Root as found in the Lexicon; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present. Add $-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Imperfect. Augment and add $-\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omicron\mu\eta\nu$.

Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\mu\alpha\iota = \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (6, R. 2).

Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add $-\mu\eta\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\mu\eta\nu = \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\eta\nu$ (6, R. 2).

1st Future. Add $-\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota = \lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$ (6, R. 1).

2d Future. Add $-\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\lambda\iota\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

3d Future. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota = \lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (6, R. 5).

1st Aorist. Augment and add $-\theta\eta\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$ (6, R. 1).

2d Aorist. Augment and add $-\eta\nu$ to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\nu$.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present. Add -ομαι to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, λείπ-ω; λείπομαι.

Imperfect. Augment and add -ομην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειπόμην.

Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add -μαι to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειμμαι (6, R. 2).

Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add -μην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλελείμην.

1st Future. Add -σομαι to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λείψομαι (6, R. 5).

2d Future. Add -εομαι, contracted -οῦμαι, to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; λιποῦμαι.

1st Aorist. Augment and add -σαμην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειψάμην (6, R. 5).

2d Aorist. Augment and add -ομην to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; ἐ-λιπ-όμην.

EXAMPLES.

38. Let the pupil form each Tense in the following Verbs, giving Rules for all of the Euphonic Changes as laid down in § 6.

1. Τίω, *I honor.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τί-ω	τί-ομαι	τί-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἔ-τι-όμην	ἔ-τι-όμην
Future 1.	τί-σ-ω	τί-σ-ομαι	τι-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	τι-ῶ	τι-οῦ-μαι	τι-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τι-σ-α	ἔ-τι-σ-άμην	ἔ-τί-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἔ-τι-όμην	ἔ-τί-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τι-κ-α	τέ-τι-μαι	τέ-τι-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-τε-τί-κ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τί-μην	ἔ-τε-τί-μην
Perfect 2.	τέ-τι-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-τε-τί-ειν		
Future 3.			τε-τί-σ-ομαι

πλέκω, I fold.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Parts divided.	Parts combined.
Present.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκω
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἔπλεκον
Future.	πλέκ-σ-ω	πλέξω
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-α	ἔπλεξα
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-ον	ἔπλακον
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-'-α	πέπλεχα
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-'-ειν	ἔπεπλέχειν
Perfect 2.	πέ-πλοκ-α	πέπλοκα
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-πλόκ-ειν	ἔπεπλόκειν

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην	ἔπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πλέξομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ῶ	πλακῶ
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-άμην	ἔπλεξάμην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-όμην	ἔπλακόμην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἔπεπλέγμην

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην	ἔπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλεκ-θήσ-ομαι	πλεχθήσομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ήσ-ομαι	πλακήσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλέκ-θ-ην	ἔπλεχθην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλάκ-ην	ἔπλάκην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἔπεπλέγμην
Future 3.	πε-πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πεπλέξομαι

πείθω, I persuade.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πειθ-ον	ἔ-πειθ-όμην	ἔ-πειθ-όμην
Future 1.	πεί-σ-ω	πεί-σ-ομαι	πεισ-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.			πιθ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πει-σ-α	ἔ-πει-σ-άμην	ἔ-πείσ-θ-ην

Aorist 2.	ἔ-πιθ-ον	ἔ-πιθ-όμην	ἔ-πίθ-ην
Perfect.	πέ-πει-κ-α	πέ-πεισ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πεί-κ-ειν	ἔ-πε-πείσ-μην	ἔ-πε-πείσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πέ-ποιθ-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-ποιθ-ειν		
Future 3.			πε-πεί-σ-ομαι

SPECIAL RULES FOR PURE VERBS.

I.

39. Pure Verbs, whose characteristic is α or ε or ο, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

II.

The Tenses are formed according to the Rules given above; but, (a) when a short vowel occurs before a consonant, it is changed into its own long; as, φιλεω; φιλε; φιλήσω; (b) when ε or α short doubtful vowel occurs before a Consonant in the Active and Middle Voice, the Verb inserts σ before a Consonant in the Passive Voice; as,

ἀλέω; ἀλέσω; ἡλέσθην.

40. EXAMPLES OF PURE CONTRACT VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	{ τιμάω τιμῶ	{ -άω -ῶ	{ τιμᾶ-οιμι τιμᾷ-μι	{ τίμαε τίμα	{ -άειν -ῶν	{ -άων -ῶν
Imperfect	{ ἐτίμαον ἐτίμων					
Future 1	τιμήσω		τιμήσ-οιμι		-εἶν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐτίμησα	-ω	τιμήσ-αιμι	τίμησον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	τετίμηκα	-ω	τετιμήκ-οιμι	τέτιμηκε	-έναι	-ώς
Pluperfect	ἐτετιμήκειν					
Aorist 2	ἐτίμουν	-ω	τίμ-οιμι	τίμε	-εἶν	-ῶν
Future 2	τιμῶ		τιμ-οἴμι		-εἶν	-ῶν

εω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	{ φιλέω φιλῶ	{ -έω -ῶ	{ φιλᾶ-οιμι φιλᾷ-μι	{ φίλειε φίλει	{ -έειν -εἶν	{ -έων -ῶν
Imperfect	{ ἐφίλειον ἐφίλουν					
Future 1	φιλήσω		φιλήσ-οιμι		-εἶν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐφίλησα	-ω	φιλήσ-αιμι	φιλήσον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	πεφίληκα	-ω	πεφιλήκ-οιμι	πεφίληκε	-έναι	-ώς
Pluperfect	ἐπεφίληκειν					
Aorist 2	ἐφίλον	-ω	φίλ-οιμι	φίλε	-εἶν	-ῶν
Future 2	φιλῶ		φίλ-οἴμι		-εἶν	-ῶν

Present	{ χρυσάω χρυσῶ	-όω -ῶ	οω.	χρυσ-όοιμι χρυσ-οίμι	χρύσοι χρύσου	-όειν -οῦν	-όων -ῶν
Imperfect	{ ἐχρύσσον ἐχρύσσον						
Future 1	χρυσάσω			χρυσάσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐχρύσασα	-ω		χρυσάσ-αμι	χρύσωσον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	κεχρύσασκα	-ω		κεχρυσάσκ-οιμι	κεχρύσωκε	-έναι	-ώς
Pluperfect	ἔεχρυσάσκειν						

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

	αω.						
Present	Indicative. τιμάομαι τιμῶμαι	Subjunctive. -άωμαι -ῶμαι	Optative. τιμ-αοίμην τιμ-ψιμην	Imperative. τιμάου τιμῶ	Infinitive. -αίσθαι -ᾶσθαι	Participle. -αόμενος -όμενος	
Imperfect	{ ἐτιμάομην ἐτιμῶμην						
Perfect	ἔτιμήμηναι	-ῶμαι	τετιμ-ῆμην	τετίμησο	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος	
Pluperfect	ἔετιμήμηναι						
Future 3	τιμήσομαι		τετιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος	
Aorist 1	ἐτιμήθην	-ῶ	τιμήθ-ειην	τιμήθηναι	-ῆναι	-εις	
Future 1	τιμήσῃμαι		τιμήθῃσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος	
Aorist 2	ἐτίμην	-ῶ	τιμ-είην	τίμηθι	-ῆναι	-εις	
Future 2	τιμήσμαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος	

PASSIVE VOICE.—(Continued.)

	εω.	
	Optative.	Imperative.
Present	φάλομαι	φάλειον
	φαλούμαι	φάλοῦ
Imperfect	ἔφλεον	
	ἐφλουμένην	
Perfect	πεφίλημαι	πέφιλησο
Pluperfect	ἔπεφλήμην	
Future 3	πεφλήσεται	φάληθητι
Aorist 1	ἐφάληθην	φάληθι
Future 1	φάληθήσομαι	
Aorist 2	ἐφλην	
Future 2	φάλησεται	
	οω.	
Present	χρυσόομαι	χρυσόου
	χρυσσοῦμαι	χρυσοῦ
Imperfect	ἔχρυσόμην	
	ἐχρυσούμην	
Perfect	επεχρυσώμαι	επεχρύσωσο
Pluperfect	ἔεπεχρυσώμην	
Future 3	επεχρυσώσεται	επεχρύσθητι
Aorist 1	ἐπεχρυσώθην	
Future 1	επεχρυσώθησεται	

Participle.	Infinitive.	
-έμενος	-έσθαι	
-οῦμενος	-έισθαι	
σοκλήν-	-ῆσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-εσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-ῆναι	
σοκλήν-	-εσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-ῆναι	
σοκλήν-	-εσθαι	

σοκλήν-	-δίσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-οὔσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-ῶσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-εσθαι	
σοκλήν-	-ῆναι	
σοκλήν-	-εσθαι	

MIDDLE VOICE.
SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN
αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάσμαι τιμῶμαι ἐτιμάοιμην ἐτιμῶμην	-άμαι -ῶμαι	τιμ-αοίμην τιμ-ψίμην	τιμάου τιμῶ	-άσθαι -ᾶσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Imperfect						
Aorist 1	ἐτιμήσαμην	-ωμαι	τιμήσ-αίμην	τίμησαι	-ασθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Future 1	τιμήσομαι		τιμήσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Aorist 2	ἐτιμήσθην	-ωμαι	τιμ-οίμην	τιμῶ	-ίσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Future 2	τιμοῦμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-ίεσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	φιλέωμαι φιλοῦμαι ἐφιλεοίμην ἐφιλούμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	φιλ-εοίμην φιλ-οίμην	φιλέου φιλῶ	-έσθαι -ίεσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Imperfect						
Aorist 1	ἐφίλησάμην	-ωμαι	φίλησ-αίμην	φίλησαι	-ασθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Future 1	φιλήσομαι		φιλήσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Aorist 2	ἐφίλησθην	-ωμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φιλῶ	-ίεσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Future 2	φιλοῦμαι		φιλ-οίμην		-ίεσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	χρυσόσμαι χρυσοῦμαι ἐχρυσόοιμην ἐχρυσούμην	-άμαι -ῶμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην χρυσ-οίμην	χρυσόου χρυσῶ	-έσθαι -ᾶσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Imperfect						
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσάμην	-ωμαι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	χρῶσαι	-ασθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Future 1	ἐχρυσωσάμην		χρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν
Future 2	χρυσωσάμην		χρυσωσ-οίμην		-ίεσθαι	δοκῶν- δοκῶμενος δοκῶν

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
τιμ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
φιλ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
χρυσ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
ἔτιμ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
ἔφιλ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
ἔχρυσ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι

Imperfect Tense.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dual.

Singular.

Plural.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
τιμ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
φιλ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι
χρυσ-	ἄνω	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνω	ἄνθρωποι	ἄνθρωποι

OPTATIVE MOOD.		
Singular.		Dual.
τιμ-	{ άοιμι ῶμι ῶμι οἶμι οἶμι οἶμι	{ άοιτον ῶτον ῶτον οἶτον οἶτον οἶτον
φιλ-	{ άοις ῶς ῶς οἶς οἶς οἶς	{ σοίτην ῶτην ῶτην οἶτην οἶτην οἶτην
χρυσ-	{ άοιμι ῶμι ῶμι οἶμι οἶμι οἶμι	{ άοιτην ῶτην ῶτην οἶτην οἶτην οἶτην
		Plural.
		{ άοιμεν ῶμεν ῶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν
		{ άοιτε ῶτε ῶτε οἶτε οἶτε οἶτε
		{ άοιεν ῶεν ῶεν οἶεν οἶεν οἶεν
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
τιμ-	{ άω ῶ ῶ οἶω οἶω οἶω	{ άωμεν ῶμεν ῶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν
φιλ-	{ άω ῶ ῶ οἶω οἶω οἶω	{ άωμεν ῶμεν ῶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν
χρυσ-	{ άω ῶ ῶ οἶω οἶω οἶω	{ άωμεν ῶμεν ῶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν οἶμεν
		Plural.
		{ άωτε ῶτε ῶτε οἶτε οἶτε οἶτε
		{ άωσι ῶσι ῶσι οἶσι οἶσι οἶσι
INFINITIVE MOOD.		
τιμ-	{ άειν ῶν ῶν οἶν οἶν οἶν	{ άουσα ῶσα ῶσα οἶσα οἶσα οἶσα
φιλ-	{ άειν ῶν ῶν οἶν οἶν οἶν	{ άουσα ῶσα ῶσα οἶσα οἶσα οἶσα
χρυσ-	{ άειν ῶν ῶν οἶν οἶν οἶν	{ άουσα ῶσα ῶσα οἶσα οἶσα οἶσα
		Plural.
		{ άουτε ῶτε ῶτε οἶτε οἶτε οἶτε
		{ άουσι ῶσι ῶσι οἶσι οἶσι οἶσι

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
τιμ-	{ αἰμαι	{ αἶν	{ αἶται	{ αἰσμεθον	{ αἶσθον	{ αἰσθε	{ αἰσθονται	
	{ ὠμαι	{ ᾶ	{ ᾶται	{ ὠσμεθον	{ ᾶσθον	{ ᾶσθε	{ ὠσθονται	
φιλ-	{ ἔομαι	{ ἐν	{ ἐται	{ ἐσμεθον	{ ἐσθον	{ ἐσθε	{ ἐσθονται	
	{ οὔμαι	{ οὔ	{ οὔται	{ οὔσμεθον	{ οὔσθον	{ οὔσθε	{ οὔσθονται	
χρυσ-	{ ὀμαι	{ ὀν	{ ὀται	{ ὀσμεθον	{ ὀσθον	{ ὀσθε	{ ὀσθονται	
	{ οὔμαι	{ οὔ	{ οὔται	{ οὔσμεθον	{ οὔσθον	{ οὔσθε	{ οὔσθονται	
Imperfect Tense.								
ἐτιμ-	{ αἰμην	{ αἶν	{ αἶτο	{ αἰσμεθον	{ αἶσθον	{ αἰσθε	{ αἰσθοντο	
	{ ὠμην	{ ᾶ	{ ᾶτο	{ ὠσμεθον	{ ᾶσθον	{ ᾶσθε	{ ὠσθοντο	
ἐφιλ-	{ ἐομην	{ ἐν	{ ἐτο	{ ἐσμεθον	{ ἐσθον	{ ἐσθε	{ ἐσθοντο	
	{ οὔμην	{ οὔ	{ οὔτο	{ οὔσμεθον	{ οὔσθον	{ οὔσθε	{ οὔσθοντο	
ἐχρυσ-	{ ὀμην	{ ὀν	{ ὀτο	{ ὀσμεθον	{ ὀσθον	{ ὀσθε	{ ὀσθοντο	
	{ οὔμην	{ οὔ	{ οὔτο	{ οὔσμεθον	{ οὔσθον	{ οὔσθε	{ οὔσθοντο	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dual.

Plural.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
	αἰσθ	ᾶσθ	ἰσθ	αἰσθον	ᾶσθον	αἰσθε	ᾶσθε	αἰσθωσαν
τιμ-	αἰσθ	ᾶσθ	ἰσθ	αἰσθον <td>ᾶσθον <td>αἰσθε</td> <td>ᾶσθε</td> <td>αἰσθωσαν</td> </td>	ᾶσθον <td>αἰσθε</td> <td>ᾶσθε</td> <td>αἰσθωσαν</td>	αἰσθε	ᾶσθε	αἰσθωσαν
φιλ-	ἰσθ	ἰσθ	ἰσθ	ἰσθον <td>ἰσθον <td>ἰσθε</td> <td>ἰσθε</td> <td>ἰσθωσαν</td> </td>	ἰσθον <td>ἰσθε</td> <td>ἰσθε</td> <td>ἰσθωσαν</td>	ἰσθε	ἰσθε	ἰσθωσαν
χρυσ-	οἰσθ	οἰσθ	οἰσθ	οἰσθον <td>οἰσθον <td>οἰσθε</td> <td>οἰσθε</td> <td>οἰσθωσαν</td> </td>	οἰσθον <td>οἰσθε</td> <td>οἰσθε</td> <td>οἰσθωσαν</td>	οἰσθε	οἰσθε	οἰσθωσαν
	οὔσθ	οὔσθ	οὔσθ	οὔσθον <td>οὔσθον <td>οὔσθε</td> <td>οὔσθε</td> <td>οὔσθωσαν</td> </td>	οὔσθον <td>οὔσθε</td> <td>οὔσθε</td> <td>οὔσθωσαν</td>	οὔσθε	οὔσθε	οὔσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.			Dual.			Plural.		
Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
τιμ-	{ αἰμην ψιμην ξοίμην οἰμην σοίμην οἰμην }	{ αἰτο ψιτο ξοιτο οἰτο δοιτο οἰτο }	{ αἰμεθον ψιμεθον ξοιμεθον οἰμεθον σοιμεθον οἰμεθον }	{ αἰσθον ψισθον ξοισθον οἰσθον οἰσθον οἰσθον }	{ αἰσθην ψισθην ξοισθην οἰσθην οἰσθην οἰσθην }	{ αἰμεθα ψιμεθα ξοιμεθα οἰμεθα σοιμεθα οἰμεθα }	{ αἰσθε ψισθε ξοισθε οἰσθε δοισθε οἰσθε }	{ αἰντο ψιντο ξοιντο οἰντο δοιντο οἰντο }
φιλ-								
χρυσ-								
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.								
τιμ-	{ αῶμαι ῶμαι ξῶμαι ῶμαι δῶμαι ῶμαι }	{ ἀῆται ᾶται ἐῆται ῆται δῆται ῶται }	{ αῶμεθον ῶμεθον ξῶμεθον ῶμεθον οῶμεθον ῶμεθον }	{ ἀῆσθον ᾶσθον ἐῆσθον ῆσθον δῆσθον ῶσθον }	{ ἀῆσθην ᾶσθην ἐῆσθην ῆσθην δῆσθην ῶσθην }	{ αῶμεθα ῶμεθα ξῶμεθα ῶμεθα οῶμεθα ῶμεθα }	{ ἀῆσθε ᾶσθε ἐῆσθε ῆσθε δῆσθε ῶσθε }	{ ἀωνται ῶνται ἑωνται ῶνται δωνται ῶνται }
φιλ-								
χρυσ-								
INFINITIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLE.			PARTICIPLE.		
τιμ-	{ αἰσθαι ᾶσθαι ἐσθαι εἶσθαι δεσθαι οὔσθαι }	{ αἰμεν-ος ῶμεν-ος 50-εσθαι 50-εσθαι οἰμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος }	τιμ-	η	ον	η	ον	ον
φιλ-			φιλ-	η	ον	η	ον	ον
χρυσ-			χρυσ	η	ον	η	ον	ον

LIQUID VERBS.

42. Liquid Verbs are those whose characteristic is a Liquid. In the formation of their Tenses, they differ from the Mute Verbs in the following particulars, viz. :

I.

If the strengthened Root of the Present is long, all of the Tenses excepting the Present and Imperfect are formed from the modified Root as found in the 2d Aorist and 2d Perfect.

II.

The Future Active and Middle, instead of *σω* and *σομαι*, add *εω* and *εομαι*, contracted into *ῶ* and *οῦμαι*, to the shortened Root; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; Future Active *τενῶ*; Future Middle *τενῶμαι*.

III.

The First Aorist Active and Middle lengthen the shortened Root, and instead of *σα* and *σαμην*, add *α* and *άμην*; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; re-lengthened Root *τειν*; 1st A. Active *ἔτεινα*; 1st A. Middle *ετειναμην*.

IV.

Verbs of two syllables in *εινω*, *ινω* and *υνω* drop *ν* before a Consonant; as, *τεινω*; Root *τειν*; modified Root *ταν*; Perfect *τετακα*.

43.

EXAMPLES OF LIQUID VERBS.

Στέλλω, *I send*.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι	στέλλ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-στέλλ-ον	ἔ-στέλλ-όμην	ἔ-στέλλ-όμην
Future 1.	στελ-έ-ω, ῶ	στελ-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι	σταλ-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	—	—	σταλ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην	ἔ-στάλ-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-σταλ-ον	ἔ-σταλ-όμην	ἔ-στάλ-ην

Perfect.	ἔ-σταλ-κ-α	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-στάλ-κ-ειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perfect 2.	ἔ-στολ-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-στόλ-ειν	_____	_____

Φαίνω, *I show.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι	φθίν-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμην	ἔ-φαιν-όμην
Future 1.	φαν-έ-ω, ὦ	φαν-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	φαν-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	φαν-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-φᾶν-α	ἔ-φᾶν-άμην	ἔ-φάν-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-φᾶν-ον	ἔ-φᾶν-όμην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Perfect.	πέ-φαγ-κ-α	πέ-φασ-μαι	πέ-φασ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-φάγ-κ-ειν	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πέ-φην-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν	_____	_____

Τείνω, *I stretch.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τείν-ω	τείν-ομαι	τείν-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τειν-ον	ἔ-τειν-όμην	ἔ-τειν-όμην
Future 1.	τεν-έ-ω, ὦ	τεν-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	τα-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	ταν-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τειν-α	ἔ-τειν-άμην	ἔ-τά-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-ταν-ον	ἔ-ταν-όμην	ἔ-τάν-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τα-κ-α	τέ-τα-μαι	τέ-τα-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-τε-τά-κ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τά-μην	ἔ-τε-τά-μην
Perfect 2.	τέ-τον-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-τε-τόν-ειν	_____	_____

Νέμω, *I distribute.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	νέμ-ω	νέμ-ομαι	νέμ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-νεμ-ον	ἔ-νεμ-όμην	ἔ-νεμ-όμην
Future 1.	νεμ-έ-ω, ὦ	νεμ-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	νεμ-η-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	ναμ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-νειμ-α	ἔ-νειμ-άμην	ἔ-νεμ-ή-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-νᾶμ-ον	ἔ-ναμ-όμην	ἔ-νάμ-ην
Perfect.	νε-νέμ-η-κ-α	νε-νέμ-η-μαι	νε-νέμ-η-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-κ-ειν	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην
Perfect 2.	νέ-νομ-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-νε-νόμ-ειν	_____	_____

VERBS IN μ .

44. Verbs in μ are formed from Pure Verbs in
 $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, and $\upsilon\omega$,
 and are consequently of four forms, ending respectively in
 $\eta\mu$, $\eta\mu$, $\omega\mu$, and $\upsilon\mu$.

The following steps are taken in the formation of a regular Verb in μ :

I.

Change ω into μ ; as,

$\beta\alpha\omega$; $\beta\alpha\mu$.

II.

Lengthen the Penultima; as,

$\beta\alpha\omega$; $\beta\alpha\mu$; $\beta\eta\mu$.

III.

Prefix the Reduplication.

This consists of ι with the initial Consonant when the Verb begins with a Consonant; as,

$\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\beta\alpha\mu$; $\beta\eta\mu$; $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu$;

or of simply an aspirated ι when the Verb begins with a Vowel or with the letters $\sigma\tau$ or $\pi\tau$; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\mu$; $\acute{\eta}\mu$; $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$.

$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu$; $\sigma\acute{\eta}\mu$; $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$.

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu$; $\pi\acute{\tau}\eta\mu$; $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu$.

45. Verbs in μ have but three Tenses of this peculiar form, viz. : the Present, Imperfect, and 2d Aorist. The remaining Tenses are formed regularly from the Pure Verbs upon which they are built. The Present is formed above. The other two Tenses are formed as follows; viz. :

IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Change *μι* of the Present into *ν*, and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with *ι*, which remains unchanged; as,

δίδωμι; Imp. *ἔδιδων*.

ἵστημι; Imp. *ἵστην*.

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, *πτ*, or *στ*, when the aspirated *ι* is changed into the Augment; as,

δίδωμι; Imp. *ἔδιδων*; 2d A. *ἔδων*.

ἵστημι; Imp. *ἵστην*; 2d A. *ἔστην*.

PRESENT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change *μι* of the Present Active into *μαι* and shorten the Penultima; as,

δίδωμι; Pres. Pass. *δίδομαι*.

IMPERFECT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change *μαι* of the Present into *μην*, and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with *ι*, which remains unchanged; as,

δίδομαι; Imp. *ἔδιδόμην*.

ἵσταμαι; Imp. *ἵστάμην*.

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, with *πτ*, or with *στ*, when the aspirated *ι* is changed into the Augment; as,

δίδωμι; *δίδομαι*; *ἔδιδόμην*; *εδόμην*.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστω	ἵσταιην	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Aorist 2	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστω	ἵσταιην	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Aorist 2	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστω	ἵσταιην	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Aorist 2	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστω	ἵσταιην	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Aorist 2	ἵσταντο	ἵστων	ἵσταιον	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Present	ἵσταμαι	ἵστωμαι	ἵσταιμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστωμαι	ἵσταιμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστωμαι	ἵσταιμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστωμαι	ἵσταιμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imperfect	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵσταντο	ἵστωντο	ἵσταιοντο	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάμενος

47. TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>I place</i>	<i>I put</i>	<i>I give</i>	<i>I show</i>
S.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
	ἵσθησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσσι(ν)
D.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἵστασσι(ν)	τίθεσσι(ν) or τιθέασσι(ν)	δίδωσσι(ν) or διδόασσι(ν)	δείκνυσσι(ν) or δεικνύασσι(ν)

Imperfect.

S.	ἵσθην	τίθην	εἰδὼν	εἰδείκνυν
	ἵστης	τίθης	εἰδὼς	εἰδείκνυς
	ἵσθη	τίθη	εἰδὼ	εἰδείκνυ
D.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	εἰδόμεν	εἰδείκνυμεν
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	εἰδοτον	εἰδείκνυτον
	ἵστάτην	εἰσάτην	εἰδότην	εἰδεικνύτην
P.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	εἰδόμεν	εἰδείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	τίθετε	εἰδοτε	εἰδείκνυτε
	ἵστασαν	εἰθεςαν	εἰδοσαν	εἰδείκνυσαν

Aorist 2.

S.	ἔσθην	ἔθην	ἔδων	ἔδυν
	ἔστης	ἔθης	ἔδως	ἔδυσ
	ἔσθη	ἔθη	ἔδω	ἔδϋ
D.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδϋμεν
	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	ἔδϋτον
	ἔστήτην	ἔθέτην	ἔδότην	ἔδϋτην
P.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδϋμεν
	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδϋτε
	ἔστησαν	ἔθεςαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδϋσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἰστώ	τιθῶ	• διδῶ	δεικνύω
	ἰστῆς	τιθῆς	διδῶς	δεικνύης
	ἰστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
D.	ἰστώμεν	τιθώμεν	διδώμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἰστήτον	τιθήτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	ἰστήτων	τιθήτων	διδῶτων	δεικνύητων
P.	ἰστώμεν	τιθώμεν	διδώμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἰστήτε	τιθήτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
	ἰστώσι(ν)	τιθώσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)

Aorist 2.

στώ inflect- ed like the Present.	θῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	δῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	δύω inflect- ed like the Present.
---	--	--	---

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἰσταῖν	τιθεῖν	διδοῖν	δεικνύοιμι
	ἰσταίης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	ἰσταίῃ	τιθείῃ	διδοίῃ	δεικνύοι
D.	ἰσταίμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοίμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἰσταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	ἰσταίητων	τιθείητων	διδοίητων	δεικνύοιτων
P.	ἰσταίμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοίμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἰσταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	ἰσταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus :

D.	ἰσταῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον
	ἰσταῖτην	τιθεῖτην	διδοῖτην
P.	ἰσταῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	ἰσταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	ἰσταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

Aorist 2.

σταῖν inflect- ed like the Present.	θεῖν inflect- ed like the Present.	δοῖν inflect- ed like the Present.	δῶν
---	--	--	-----

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἴσταθι or ἴστη ιστάτω	τίθει	δίδοθι	δείκνυθι or δεικνῦ
		τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
D.	ἴστατον ιστάτων	τίθετον τιθέτων	δίδοτον διδότων	δείκνυτον δεικνύτων
P.	ἴστατε ιστάτωσαν or ιστάντων	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων	δίδοτε διδότωσαν or διδόντων	δείκνυτε δεικνύτωσαν or δεικνύντων

Aorist 2.

S.	στήθι στήτω	θέτι or θές θέτω	δύθι or δός δύτω	δῦθι δύτω
D.	στήτον στήτων	θέτον θέτων	δότον δότων	δῦτον δύτων
P.	στήτε στήτωσαν or στάντων	θέτε θέτωσαν or θέντων	δότε δότωσαν or δόντων	δῦτε δύτωσαν or δύντων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
Aor. 2.	στήναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
Aor. 2.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἴσασθαι ἴσασθαι ἴσασθαι	τίθεσθαι τίθεσθαι or τίθῃ τιθεται	δίδοσθαι δίδοσθαι δίδοται	δείκνυσθαι δείκνυσθαι δείκνυται
D.	ιστάμεθον ἴστασθον ἴστασθον	τιθέμεθον τίθεσθον τίθεσθον	διδόμεθον δίδοσθον δίδοσθον	δεικνύμεθον δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον
P.	ιστάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴστανται	τιθέμεθα τίθεσθε τιθενται	διδόμεθα δίδοσθε διδονται	δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δεικνυνται

Imperfect..

S.	ιστάμην ἴστασο or ἴστω ἴστατο	ἐτιδέμην ἐτίθεσο or ἐτίθου ἐτίθετο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδοσο or ἐδίδου ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνύμην ἐδείκνυσσο ἐδείκνυτο
D.	ιστάμεθον ἴστασθον ιστάσθην	ἐτιθέμεθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτίθεσθην	ἐδιδόμεθον ἐδίδοσθον ἐδίδοσθην	ἐδεικνύμεθον ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδείκνυσθην
P.	ιστάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴσταντο	ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

ιστάμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐθέμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδόμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδύμην inflected *like ἐδεικνύμην
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ιστώμαι ιστῶ ιστήται	τιδῶμαι τιδῶ τιδῆται	διδῶμαι διδῶ διδῶται	δεικνύμαι δεικνύ δεικνύται
D.	ιστώμεθον ιστήσθον ιστήσθον	τιδῶμεθον τιδῆσθον τιδῆσθον	διδῶμεθον διδῶσθον διδῶσθον	δεικνύμεθον δεικνύσθον δεικνύσθον
P.	ιστώμεθα ιστήσθε ιστώνται	τιδῶμεθα τιδῆσθε τιδῶνται	διδῶμεθα διδῶσθε διδῶνται	δεικνύμεθα δεικνύσθε δεικνύνται

Aorist 2 Middle.

ιστώμαι like the Present.	δῶμαι like the Present.	δῶμαι like the Present.	δύωμαι like δεικνύωμαι
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ισταίμην ισταῖο ισταῖτο	τιθείμην τιθεῖο τιθεῖτο	διδοίμην διδοῖο διδοῖτο	δεικνυοίμην δεικνύοιο δεικνύοιτο
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D.	ἰσταίμεθον ἰσταῖσθον ἰσταίσθην	τιθαίμεθον τιθαισθον τιθείσθην	διδοίμεθον διδοῖσθον διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίμεθον δεικνύοισθον δεικνυοίσθην
P.	ἰσταίμεθα ἰσταῖσθε ἰσταίντο	τιθαίμεθα τιθαισθε τιθείντο	διδοίμεθα διδοῖσθε διδοίντο	δεικνυοίμεθα δεικνύοισθε δεικνύοιντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

σταίμην	θείμην	δοίμην	δύμην
like the	like the	like the	
Present.	Present.	Present.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵστασο or ἵστω ἱστάσθω	τίθεςο or τίθου τιθέσθω	δίδεςο or δίδου διδόσθω	δείκνυσο δεικνύσθω
D.	ἵστασθον ἱστάσθων	τίθεςθον τιθέσθων	δίδεςθον διδόσθων	δείκνυσθον δεικνύσθων
P.	ἵστασθε ἱστάσθωσαν or ἱστάσθων	τίθεςθε τιθέσθωσαν or τιθέσθων	δίδεςθε διδόσθωσαν or διδόσθων	δείκνυσθε δεικνύσθωσαν or δεικνύσθων

Aorist 2 Middle.

στάσο	θέσο or θοῦ	δόσο or δοῦ	δύσο
like the	like the	like the	like
Present.	Present.	Present.	δείκνυσο.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδεσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
A. 2 M.	στάσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι.	δύσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ιστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
A. 2 M.	στάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	δύμενος

EXERCISES IN FORMATION.

Let the pupil form all of the Tenses of the following Verbs according to the foregoing Rules.

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
δέρκω	δερκ	δαρκ	δορκ
σπείρω	σπειρ	σπαρ	σπορ

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
λέγω	λεγ	λεγ	λογ
σῆπω	σηπ	σαπ	σηπ
φαίνω	φαιν	φαν	φην
θάλλω	θαλ	θαλ	θηλ
αγείρω	αγειρ	αγερ	αγορ
βίβημι	βα	—	—
δίδημι	δε	—	—

48. TABLES OF THE SYNOPSES AND INFLECTIONS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Εἰμι, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

• Present Tense.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἰμι, εἷς, or εἴ, ἐστί	ἐστόν, ἐστόν	ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσὶ

Imperfect.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

Imperfect Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο

Future Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσομαι, ἔσθ, ἔσεται	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθην	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω	ἴστον, ἔστων	ἴστε, ἔστωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶην, εἶης, εἶη	εἶητον, εἶήτην	εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν or εἶεν

Future.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσοιμην, ἴσοιο, ἴσοιτο	ἴσοίμεθον, ἴσοισθον, ἴσοίσθην	ἴσοίμεθα, ἴσοισθε, ἴσوينτο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.		
	Dual.	Plural.
Singular.	ἦτον, ἦτον	ᾶμεν, ἦτε, ᾶσι
ᾶ, ᾗς, ᾗ		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future.
εἶναι	ἔσεσθαι

Εἴμι, *to go.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present Tense.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Indic.	εἴμι εἷς or εἰ εἴσι	ἶτον ἶτον	ἶμεν ἴτε ἴσι or ἴασι
Subj.	ἴω ἴης ἴη	ἴητον ἴητον	ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι
Opt.	ἴοιμι ἴοις ἴοι	ἴοιτον ἴοίτην	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν
Imper.	— ἴθι ἴτω	ἶτον ἴτων	— ἴτε ἴτωσαν
Infin.	εἶναι Part. ἰών	ἰούσα ἰόν	Gen. ἰόντος ἰούσης, etc.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

Sing. ᾗεν or ᾗα	ᾗεις or ᾗεσθα	ᾗει
Dual —	ᾗειτον or ᾗτον	ᾗείτην or ᾗτην
Plur. ᾗέμεν or ᾗμεν	ᾗείτε or ᾗτε	ᾗέσαν, Ion. ᾗίσαν

Ἴεμαι, *to hasten.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present	ἱ-εμαι	-εσαι	-εται	-έμεθον, etc.
Imperfect	ἱ-έμην	-εσο	-ετο	-έμεθον, etc.

Ἰημι, *to send.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
Singular.	ἴετον, ἴερον	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴέσι
ἴημι, ἴης, ἴησι		
	Imperfect.	
ἴην, ἴης, ἴη	ἴετον, ἴετην	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν
	Future 1.	
ἦσ-ω, εἷς, εἰ	έτον, έτον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι

Aorist 1.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦκα	εἶκα	εἵκειν
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ	Aorist 2. ἔτον, ἔτην	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν or εἰμεν, εἰτε, εἰσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔεθι, ἰέρω	ἔερον, ἰέρων	ἔετε, ἰέρωσαν
Aorist 1. ἦκον		Perfect. εἶκε
ἔς, ἔτω	Aorist 2. ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰεῖ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν
Future 1. ἦσοιμι		Perfect. εἴκοιμι
εἴ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰῶ, ἰῶς, ἰῷ	ἰῆτον, ἰῆτον	ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι
ἔκ-ω, ῶς, ῶ	Perfect. ἦτον, ἦτον	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι
ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	Aorist 2. ἦτον, ἦτον	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future 1.
ἵεναι	ἥσειν
Perfect.	Aorist 2.
εἰκέναι	εἶναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Future 1.
ἰεῖς, ἰέσα, ἰέν	ἥσων, ἥσουσα, ἥσον

Perfect.
εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός

Aorist 2.
εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.
ἴε-μαι, σαι, ται

Dual.
μεθον, σθον, σθον

Plural.
μεθα, σθε, νται

Imperfect.

ἴε-μην, σο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

Perfect.

εἰ-μαι, σαι, ται

μεθον, σθον, σθον

μεθα, σθε, νται

Pluperfect.

εἶ-μην, σο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

Future 3.

εἴσομαι

Aorist 1.

ἔθην and εἶθην

Future 1.

εἰθήσομαι

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

Aorist 1.

Singular.
ἤκ-αμην, ω, ἄτο

Dual.
ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην

Plural.
ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο

Future 1.

ἤσ-ομαι, η, εται

όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον

όμεθα, εσθε, ονται

Aorist 2.

εἶμην, ἔσο, ἔτο

ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην

ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
ἔσω, ἔσθω

Dual.
ἔσθον, ἔσθων

Plural.
ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Future 1.

Singular.
ἦσσι-μην, ο, το

Dual.
μεθον, σθον, σθην

Plural.
μεθα, σθε, ντο

Aorist 2.

εἶ-μην, ο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ῶμαι, ῆ, ἦται	ῶμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον	ῶμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Future 1.	Aorist 2.
ἦσεσθαι	ἔσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

Future 1.	Aorist 2.
ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον	ἔμεν-ος, η, ον

Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεῖ-μαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται
Imperfect.		
ἐκεῖ-μην, σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο
Future 1.		
κείσ-ομαι, υ, εται	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κείσο, κείσθω	κείσθον, κείσθων	κείσθε, κείσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεοί-μην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	Aorist 1.
κείωμαι	κείσωμαι

INFINITIVE.

Present.
κείσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Present.
κείμεν-ος, η, ον

Φημι, to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φημι, φῦς, φησὶ	φατὸν, φατὸν	φαμέν, φατέ, φασί
	Imperfect.	
ἔφ-ην, ης, η	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν, and αν
	Future 1.	
φήσ-ω, εις, ει	ετον, ετον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι
	Aorist 1.	
ἔφησ-α, ας, ε	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ατε, αν
	Aorist 2.	
ἔφ-ην, ης, η	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ἡσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φάθι, φάτω	φάτον, φάτων	φάτε, φάτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φαί-ην, ης, η	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ἡσαν, or μεν, τε, εν
	Aorist 1.	
φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι	αιτον, αίτην	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φῶ, φῦς, φῦ	φῆτον, φῆτον	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι
	Aorist 1.	
φήσ-ω, υς, υ	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι

INFINITIVE.

Present.
φάναι
Aorist 1.
φῆσαι
Aorist 2.
φῆναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.
φάς, φᾶσα, φάν
Future 1.
φήσων
Aorist 1.
φήσας

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.
Perfect *πέφᾰται*IMPERATIVE.
*πεφάσθω*INFINITIVE.
*πεφάσθαι*PARTICIPLE.
πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
*ἔφᾰ-μην, σο, το*Dual.
*μεθον, σθον, σθην*Plural.
μεθα, σθε, ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
*φάσ-ο, θω*Dual.
*θων, θων*Plural.
*θε, θωσαν*INFINITIVE.
Aorist 2.
*φάσθαι*PARTICIPLE.
Aorist 2.
*φάμεν-ος, η, ον**Οἶδα, I know.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
Ind. <i>οἶδα</i>	<i>οἶσθα</i>	<i>οἶδε (ν)</i>		<i>ἴστον ἴστον</i>		<i>ἴσμεν ἴστε ἴσᾱσι</i>	
Subj. <i>εἰδῶ</i>	<i>εἰδῆς</i>	<i>εἰδῆ, etc.</i>		_____		_____	
Opt. <i>εἰδείην</i>	<i>εἰδείης</i>	<i>εἰδείη, etc.</i>		_____		_____	
Imp. —	<i>ἴσθι</i>	<i>ἴστω</i>		<i>ἴστον ἴστων</i>		<i>ἴστε ἴστωσαν</i>	
Inf. <i>εἰδέναι</i>				Part. <i>εἰδώς</i>	<i>-νῖα</i>	<i>-ός</i>	

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>ᾔδειν</i>	<i>ᾔδεις (ᾔδειςθα, Att. ᾔδησθα)</i>	<i>ᾔδει, Att. ᾔδῃ</i>
Dual —	<i>ᾔδειτον</i>	<i>ᾔδείτην</i>
Plur. { <i>ᾔδειμεν</i> or <i>ᾔσμεν</i> }	<i>ᾔδετε (or ᾔστε)</i>	<i>ᾔδισαν (or ᾔσαν)</i>

DEPONENT VERBS.

49. A Deponent Verb is that which under a Middle or Passive form has an Active or Middle meaning.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPONENT VERB

δέχομαι, I receive.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Present	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperfect	ἔδεχ-όμην	—	—	—	—	—
Perfect	δέδεγ-μαι	δεδεγ-μένος ᾧ	-μένος εἶην	-σο	-σθαι	-μένος
Pluperfect	ἔδεδεγ-μην	—	—	—	—	—
Future M.	δέξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 M.	ἔδεξ-άμην	δέξ-ωμαι	-αίμην	-αι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Fut. 1 P.	δεχθήσ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 P.	ἔδεχθ-ην	δέχθ-ω	-εἶην	-ητι	-ῆναι	-εἰς
Future 3	δεδέξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος

ADVERBS.

50. Adverbs are words joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes to other Adverbs, for the sake of modifying or limiting their meaning.

PREPOSITIONS.

51. Prepositions are words used to express the relations between Nouns and other words which precede them. Properly speaking, the Greek language has eighteen Prepositions. They are :

ἀμφί, *around.*

ανά, *on.*

ἀντί, *instead of.*

ἀπό, *from.*

διά, *through.*

εἰς, *to.*

ἐκ or ἐξ, *out of.*

ἐν, *in.*

ἐπί, *upon.*

κατά, *down.*

μετά, *after.*

παρά, *along.*

περί, *around.*

πρό, *before.*

πρός, *towards.*

σύν, *with.*

ὑπέρ, *over.*

ὑπό, *under.*

PART III.—SYNTAX.

52. Syntax teaches the way in which words are arranged in Sentences, and in which Sentences are combined together. Sentences are either Simple or Compound. A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Subject and one Predicate. A Compound Sentence is a combination of two or more Simple Sentences.

Every Sentence contains a Subject and a Predicate.

The Subject is that of which something is affirmed.

The Predicate is that which is affirmed of the Subject;
as,

Ἀθάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ, *The soul is immortal.*

In this Sentence, ἡ ψυχὴ is the Subject and ἀθάνατός ἐστιν is the Predicate.

The Subject of a Sentence is always either a Noun in the Nominative Case, or some word or words representing a Noun in the Nominative Case.

The Predicate is either a Verb alone, or a Verb in connection with other words which are dependent upon it.

The relations of the words in a Sentence to each other are regulated by the following Rules, viz. :

RULE I.

53. A Noun modifying the meaning of another Noun, and denoting the same thing, is put in the same case; as,

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, *Socrates the Philosopher.*

In the example given, φιλόσοφος modifies the meaning of Σωκράτης, denoting the same person, and is therefore put *by Apposition* in the same case.

When the modifying Noun denotes a *different* person or thing, it is put in a different case.

RULE II.

54. Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, Participles, and the Article agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case; as,

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *A wise man.*

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*

Παρῶν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἄτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

(a) If the Adjective refers to two or more Nouns, it is put in the plural number, and in gender prefers the Masculine before the Feminine, and the Feminine before the Neuter.

(b) A Collective Noun in the singular commonly has its Adjective in the plural.

(c) (1) The Article ὁ, ἡ, τό is originally a Demonstrative Pronoun, and in Homer occurs only as such. In later Greek it generally corresponds to the English *definite* article "*the*," and is used either to specify a single object or a class.

(2) When employed to designate a single object above others of the same kind, it is called the *Individualizing Article*. When employed to designate a whole class of objects, it is called the *Generic Article*.

(3) The Article is not used when a substantive expresses an idea in general; e. g., θεός, the divinity; ὁ θεός, a particular god.

(4) The Predicate generally has no Article; e. g.,

Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν, *Cyrus became king of the Persians.*

RULE III.

55. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; the case is determined by the construction of the clause to which it belongs; as,

Οἱ στρατιῶται ὧν ἦρχε, *The soldiers whom he commanded.*

In this example, the Relative ὧν agrees with its ante-

cedent *σπαριῶραι* in gender, number, and person, but its case is determined by *ἦρχε*, which is construed with the Genitive.

(a) Very often the Relative agrees with its antecedent in case also; it is then said to be attracted into the case of the antecedent; as,

Σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε, With the ships which he had.

Here *αἷς* would regularly be in the Accusative Case as the object of *εἶχε*, but is *attracted* into the Dative by its antecedent *ναυσὶν*.

(b) On the other hand, the antecedent is often *attracted* into the case of the Relative; as,

Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?

RULE IV.

56. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; as,

Εγὼ λέγω, I say.

(a) Two or more nominatives singular take the Verb in the plural, the First Person being preferred to the Second, and the Second to the Third.

(b) Sometimes a Verb, with two or more nominatives of different numbers and persons, agrees with one of them, and is understood with the rest.

(c) The nominative of the *neuter* plural takes a Verb in the singular number.

(d) A Collective Noun in the singular may take a Verb in the plural.

(e) A dual nominative may take a Verb in the plural.

RULE V.

57. Any Verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

Ἐγὼ εἰμι διδάσκαλος, I am a teacher.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

THE GENITIVE.

58. The Greek Genitive performs some of the functions of the Latin Ablative as well as those of the Latin Genitive.

It properly, therefore, has two general significations, viz., (1) Possession, wherein it corresponds to the English Possessive Case and Latin Genitive; and (2) Separation, wherein it corresponds to the Latin Ablative.

RULE VI.

59. A Noun limiting the meaning of another Noun, and denoting a *different* person or thing, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, The temple of the god.

In the example given, *θεοῦ* limits the meaning of *τέμενος*, and confines its application to this word. It is the "*temple*," not of man nor of any other creature, but specifically of God.

RULE VII.

60. A Noun, limiting the meaning of an Adjective for the purpose of farther specifying its meaning, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τρίβων ἵπικῆς, Skilled in horsemanship.

RULE VIII.

61. Nouns, Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Adverbs denoting a part, are followed by a Genitive denoting the whole; as,

Ἐκάστη τῶν πόλεων, Each of the states.

Οὐδεὶς τῶν μερακίων, No one of the young men.

Ποῦ γῆς; Where on earth?

The words thus limited are usually Partitives and words used Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals.

RULE IX.

62. Adjectives of plenty or want are followed by the Genitive; as,

Μιστὸς θορύβου, Full of confusion.

RULE X.

63. The Comparative Degree, without a conjunction, is followed by the Genitive; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, Superior to this man.

RULE XI.

64. Verbs signifying an operation of the senses, excepting that of sight, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κλῦθί μου, Hear me.

Verbs of hearing govern the *Accusative* of the thing heard, but the Genitive of the person or thing making the sound.

RULE XII.

65. Verbs denoting an operation of the mind are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κωφοῦ συνίημι, I understand the dumb man.

RULE XIII.

66. All Verbs denoting *origin* or possession are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἔστι τοῦ παιδὸς, It belongs to the boy.

RULE XIV.

67. All Verbs are followed by the Genitive when their action does not refer to the whole object, but to a part only; as,

Μετέῃχον τῆς ἑορτῆς, They shared in the festival.

RULE XV.

68. Verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute, to

fill, to deprive, to separate, to cease, and to depart from, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, They separated from each other.

RULE XVI.

69. Verbs of Ruling, and the contrary, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἀρχειν τῆς στρατιᾶς, To rule the army.

Verbs fall under this rule which signify to rule, to reign, to lead, to preside over, to survive, to surpass, to begin, and their contraries.

RULE XVII.

70. The *price* of a thing, the crime and the punishment, are expressed by the Genitive; as,

Ὠησάμην πέντε δραχμῶν, I bought it for five drachmæ.

RULE XVIII.

71. Certain Adverbs denoting *time, place, and quantity*, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ποῦ γῆς εἰμι; Where on earth am I?

RULE XIX.

72. The Genitive is used to denote the material of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποιούνται, They are made of brass.

RULE XX.

73. Time *when* and the place *where* are sometimes expressed by the Genitive; as,

Οὐχ Ἀργεος ἦεν; Was he not at Argos?

Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, They feed at night.

RULE XXI.

74. A Noun and a Participle, whose case depends upon no other word in a Sentence, is said to be in the Genitive Absolute; as,

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, These things were done when Conon was general.

THE DATIVE.

75. The Greek Dative, like the Genitive, discharges some of the functions of the Latin Ablative.

It is the case of the *Indirect Object*, being thus distinguished from the Accusative, which is the case of the *Direct Object*.

It is used to denote the *end towards* which any thing tends, or the *thing for* which any thing is done.

RULE XXII.

76. Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Verbs are followed by the Dative denoting the object or end to or for which a thing is, or is done; as,

Βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρί, *To aid the country.*
Ποθεινός τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

RULE XXIII.

77. Adjectives of likeness and unlikeness, friendliness, fitness, equality, and nearness, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἰκελος Διί, *Resembling Jupiter.*

RULE XXIV.

78. Verbals in τός and τέος are followed by the Dative; as,

Τοῦτο οὐ ῥητόν ἐστί μοι, *This is not to be spoken by me.*

RULE XXV.

79. Ἐμί, Γίγνομαι, and Ὑπάρχω are followed by the Dative denoting the possessor, the thing possessed being the subject of the Verb; as,

Τρεῖς δέ μοι εἰσὶ θυγατρές, *I have three daughters.*

RULE XXVI.

80. Verbs signifying to favor, to please, to trust, and their contraries; also to assist, command, obey, serve, re-

sist, threaten, and be angry, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *He assisted the Greeks.*

RULE XXVII.

81. Impersonal Verbs are followed by the Dative; as,
Ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ, *It seemed best to him.*

RULE XXVIII.

82. A Noun denoting the cause, manner, means, and instrument, is put in the Dative; as,

Εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *He did this from good will.*

Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *They came in this manner.*

Τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *He struck with his sword.*

RULE XXIX.

83. The Dative is sometimes used to denote the place *where* and the time *when* any thing occurs; as,

Ἀφίκοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *They arrived the fifth day.*

RULE XXX.

84. The Interjections οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, and οὐαί are followed by the Dative; as,

Οἶ μοι, *Woe is me!*

THE ACCUSATIVE.

85. The Greek Accusative is the English Objective. It is the case of the Direct Object. It designates the person or thing actually reached and affected by the action of the Verb.

RULE XXXI.

86. The Direct Object of an Active Verb is put in the Accusative Case; as,

Τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *They honored Achilles.*

RULE XXXII.

87. An Intransitive Verb may be followed by an Accusative of kindred signification to its own; as,

Μάχεσθαι μάχην, *To fight a battle.*

RULE XXXIII.

88. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the Accusative for the sake of specifying or more fully explaining the word which it follows; as,

Τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *He was large in person.*

Τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ, *He is distressed in his finger.*

Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*

Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *A Syrian as to his country.*

Παiei με τὸ νῶτον, *He strikes me on the back.*

Διαφέρουσι τι ἀλλήλων, *They differ somewhat from each other.*

This is called the Synecdochical Accusative. It is of frequent occurrence in the Latin Poets, and is there denominated the Greek Accusative; as, *Nudus membra, with bare limbs.* The same principle sometimes applies to the Genitive and to the Dative.

RULE XXXIV.

89. The Particles *μά* and *νή* are followed by the Accusative; as,

Νή τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, *By Poseidon, I love thee!*

RULE XXXV.

90. After Verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town or other place in which the motion terminates is put in the Accusative; as,

Ἐβᾶς Θήβας, *Thou camest to Thebes.*

RULE XXXVI.

91. Nouns denoting duration of time or extent of space are put in the Accusative; as,

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

RULE XXXVII.

92. Any Transitive Verb, together with the Accusative, may take a Genitive, or a Dative, or another Accusative for the purpose of further explaining its meaning; as,

Ἵμιν ἡγεμόνας δώσω, *I will give you guides.*

(a) Verbs of *accusing* and the like take the Accusative of the person and the *Genitive* of the crime. (Rule XVII.)

(b) Verbs of *hearing* and the like take the Accusative of the thing heard and the Genitive of the person making the sound. (Rule XI.)

(c) Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, take the Accusative of the Direct with the Dative of the Indirect Object. (Rule XXII.)

(d) Verbs signifying to ask, teach, take away, clothe, conceal, and some others, take two Accusatives, the first of a person and the last of a thing; as (illustrating the last four rules),

Ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο, *He accused me of impiety.*

Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου ταῦτα, *He heard these things from the messenger.*

Ὑπισχνέομαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise you ten talents.*

Θηβαίους χρήματα ᾔτησαν, *They sought money from the Thebans.*

Διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην, *They teach their youths probity.*

Τί ποιήσω αὐτόν; *What shall I do to him?*

RULE XXXVIII.

- 93. When a Verb in the Active Voice is followed by two cases, the Passive Voice takes after it the latter of the two; as,

Κατηγοροῦμαι κλοπῆς, *I am accused of theft.*

RULE XXXIX.

94. Some Derivative Adverbs are followed by the same case as their primitives; as,

Ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηκε, *He has spoken worthily of himself.*

RULE XL.

95. Conjunctions commonly connect similar Moods and Cases; as,

Ἀνίστη καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε, *He rose up and spoke as follows.*

96. Prepositions in Greek are followed by the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative Cases.

The Accusative, in connection with the Prepositions preceding it, designates the Object *upon* which, *over* which, *towards* which an action extends, as well as the *termination* of the action itself.

The Genitive, with its Prepositions, designates the *source* of an action as regards *place*, *time*, and *cause*.

The Dative designates a connection of a more external character, generally answering the questions *where?* *when?*

RULE XLI.

(a) The following Prepositions can have only *one case* after them, viz. :

εἰς and ὧς, the Accusative.

ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), and πρό, the Genitive.

ἐν and σύν (ξύν), the Dative.

(b) The following Prepositions can have *two cases* after them, viz. :

διά, κατά, and ὑπέρ, the Genitive and Accusative.

ἀνά, the Dative and Accusative.

(c) The following Prepositions have all *three* of the oblique cases after them, viz. :

ἀμφί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, and ὑπό, the Genitive, the Dative, and the Accusative.

(d) A Preposition in *composition* is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself. E. g.,

Ὑπερεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

97. The Indicative is used to affirm or to deny in both dependent and independent Sentences. It is the Mood employed to represent realities or facts; as, λέγω, *I say*; οὐ λέγω, *I do not say*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

98. The Subjunctive Mood expresses a conception of the mind, and is used, therefore, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place—always referring to the present. It is employed :

- (1) As a challenge in the first person ; as,

Ἵωμεν, Let us go.

- (2) With the negative *μή* in prohibitions ; as,

Μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσης, You ought not to do this.

- (3) In questions implying doubt ; as,

Τί φῶ, What am I to say ?

- (4) In dependent Sentences, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place, when the preceding Verb is in the *Present Tense* ; as,

Λέγω ἵν' εἰδῇς, I speak in order that you may know it.

THE OPTATIVE MOOD.

99. The Optative Mood alone (*i. e.*, without the Particle *ἄν*) is employed to express a wish that something may take place ; as,

Ὁ παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχίστερος, O boy, may you be happier than your father !

- (1) With *ἄν*, the Optative is used to express that which *might* occur ; as,

Τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἄν, That might be.

- (2) In dependent Sentences, the Optative is used to denote that which *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* take place, when the preceding Verb is in a Past Tense. *It is the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses.*

- (3) In indirect discourse, the Optative (without *αν*) is used to express something not as the opinion of the speaker, but of another person ; as,

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὢν οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, The Athenians reproached Pericles because, being a general, he did not lead them out against the enemy.

(4) The Optative is used to denote what *happened often*, when the time spoken of is *past*; as,

Ὑπερῶν ἔιχεν ὁπόρ' ἐν ᾧσται διατριβοί, *He had an upper chamber whenever he staid in town.*

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

100. The Imperative Mood is used to give utterance to a command or a prohibition; as, γράφε, *write*; μὴ πρᾶττε, *do it not*.

When a prohibition is to be expressed in the Second Person, either the Present Imperative or the Aorist Subjunctive may be employed—the former to express *continued* and *general* action, the latter to express *momentary* and *specific* action; as, μὴ κλέπττε, *steal not*, forbids stealing generally, like a command in the Decalogue: μὴ κλέψῃς, *do not steal*, forbids stealing, specifically, some designated object.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

101. The Infinitive is used merely to state the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number. It is regulated by the following Rules, viz.:

RULE XLII.

102. The Subject of the Infinitive Mood is put in the Accusative; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

RULE XLIII.

103. The Infinitive, either with or without the Neuter Article, may be used as a Verbal Noun, and hence become the *subject* or the *object* of another Verb; as,

Φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν, *To fly is safer for them.*

Ἦρξατο λέγειν, *He began to say.*

PARTICIPLES.

104. A Participle is a part of the Verb which expresses its meaning considered as a quality. It differs from an Adjective in conveying the additional idea of time.

RULE XLIV.

105. Participles govern the case of their own Verbs; as,
Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ λογίον εἰδότες, *The enemies knowing the oracle.*
Τούτων ἐμοῦ δεομένου, *I being in want of these things.*

NEGATIVES.

106. The Negative Particles in Greek are οὐ and μή, with their various compounds οὔτε, οὐδεις, οὐδαμῶς—μήτε, μηδεῖς, μηδαμῶς. Οὐ is used to *deny*, μή to *decline*. Οὐ is used in all *direct* statements, and in all *direct questions* when the answer expected is *yes*. Μὴ is used when the answer expected is *no*.

Two Negatives in Greek generally strengthen the negation.

ACCENTS.

107. (1) The word *accent* has very different meanings in English and in Greek. In the former, accent means *emphasis*; in the latter, *tone*. In English, the accented syllable is pronounced with more *force* and *stress*; in Greek, the sound of the same is uttered in a higher or a lower *key*. In English, the accented syllable is long; in Greek, either long or short. English accent has reference to *strength* or *feebleness*; Greek accent, to the *rising* or *falling* of the voice.

(2) The purpose of the accents was to fix the pronunciation of the language, and to assist foreigners in the acquisition of the same. Hence the ancient Greeks, though, of course, regarding them in oral intercourse, made no use of them in writing, as is shown in the works of Aristotle, in ancient inscriptions, and in antique medals. It is not

precisely known when they were first employed in written Greek. Some authorities attribute the introduction of the present mode of accentuation to Aristophanes of Byzantium, about two hundred years before Christ.

(3) Besides their importance in aiding us to pronounce Greek with euphony and rhythmical propriety, a knowledge of the accents is practically useful in enabling us to distinguish between words which are spelled alike, but have different significations. Of these, four hundred might be named; e. g.:

Πομός, *a pasture*, and Νόμος, *a law*.

Τίς, *any one*, and Τίς, *who? which? what?*

Ὄρος, *a mountain*; Ὀρός, *whew*; and Ὁρος, *a boundary*.

(4) The Accents are three in number, viz.:

The Acute (ὀξεῖα προσῳδία) = (´), as, Τίς.

The Grave (βαρεῖα προσῳδία) = (˘), as, Τινές.

The Circumflex (περισπωμένη προσῳδία) = (ˆ), as, Σκιᾶς.

The Acute Accent (´) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *sharp* or *raised* tone, i. e., one slightly elevated above that used upon the other syllables.

The Grave Accent (˘) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *low* tone. It, however, simply denotes a *negation* of accent, and is not written at all unless it stands in place of an acute, which occurs in every Oxytone not immediately followed by a pause.

The Circumflex Accent (ˆ), from περι-σπώμενος, *twisted around*, alluding to its form, shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a tone commencing upon a higher key, but terminating upon a lower. This accent is made up by a combination of the other two, thus (ὠὠ) = *ō*, and denotes a *winding* and *prolonged* tone.

(5) Every Greek word *must* have *one*, and can never

have *more than one* principal accent. None but one of the *last three* syllables admit any accent at all. Of these three, the Acute may stand on any one of the three, the Circumflex only on one of the *last two*, the Grave on the *last* only.

(6) A word having the Acute Accent upon the last syllable is called *Oxytone*; as, παρά, εἰπέ, βασιλεύς.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Penult is called *Paroxytone*; as, λέγω, φαίνω.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Antepenult is called *Proparoxytone*; as, λέγεται, εἶπετε.

(7) A word having the Grave Accent over the last syllable is called *Barytone*. This being unwritten, the term is applied to all words which have no accent on the final syllable.

(8) A word which has the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable is called *Perispomenon*; as, ἀγαθοῦς, σκιᾶς.

A word having the Circumflex Accent upon the Penult is called *Properispomenon*; as, φεῦγε, βῆτε.

(9) In the Diphthongs, the Accent, like the Breathing, is placed over the last vowel. When the Circumflex and the Breathing meet upon the same word, the Circumflex is written *over* the Breathing. When the Acute and the Breathing meet, the Acute is placed to the *right* of the Breathing; as, οὗτος, this; ἄγε, come.

GENERAL RULES FOR WRITING THE ACCENTS.

108. (1) The Acute stands on long and short syllables alike, the Circumflex only on such syllables as are long by *nature*; i. e., upon such syllables as have either a long vowel, *ā, ī, ū, η, ω*, or a Diphthong.

(2) If the last syllable is long by nature, the Acute Accent can not stand on the Antepenult nor the Circumflex on the Penult.

(3) A word ending with a *short syllable* has :

(a) The Acute on the Antepenult ; as, λυόμεθᾱ.

(b) The Acute on a *short* Penult ; as, λευκότος.

(c) The Acute on the last syllable ; as, λευκός.

(d) The Circumflex on a long Penult ; as, λελκυϊᾶν.

(4) A word ending with a *long syllable* has :

(a) The Acute on the Penult ; as, λελκώτων.

(b) Either the Acute or the Circumflex upon the last syllable ; as, λελκώς ; λελκυϊῶν.

(5) The last syllable is, if accented at all, generally accented with the Acute, except :

(a) Contracted syllables ; (b) the Genitive Plural of the First Declension ; (c) the Genitive and Dative of the Article, and of all Nouns of the First and Second Declensions which are Oxytone in the Nominative ; (d) the Vocative of Nouns in εὺς ; (e) and many naturally long monosyllables—all of which take the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable.

(6) Compound words have the Accent on the Penult, as far as is consistent with preceding rules.

(7) The Accent is variously modified by changes in the word itself, as well as by its connection with the other words in the sentence ; e. g., every Oxytone becomes Barytone when followed by another word, so that the Grave takes the place of the Acute.

(8) In Contracted words : (a) if the contraction occurs in the middle of the word, the syllable formed by contraction takes no accent if none of the contracting syllables had it. If either of the syllables contracted had an accent, the contracted syllable in the Penult and Antepenult is accented by (3) and (4). The contract *ultima* takes the Acute if the *ultima* had it before contraction ; otherwise it takes the Circumflex. (b) With Elision, Oxytone Prepositions and Conjunctions entirely lose the accent ; all other kinds of words throw it upon the previous

syllable as Acutes. (c) With Crasis, the accent of the first word is lost; as, τὰ ἀγαθὰ=τὰγαθὰ; but when Paroxytones change the first syllable by Crasis into one long by nature, this takes the Circumflex; as, ἐπὶ τὰ ἑπτα=ἑπτὰ ἦσαν, *there were seven*.

(9) Prepositions consisting of two syllables, excepting ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, when placed *after* the Noun or Verb to which they belong, throw their accent on to the *first* syllable; as, περὶ τούτων becomes by Anastrophe τούτων περί.

(10) Enclitics are words of one or of two syllables which are so closely connected with the preceding word that they throw their accent on to it. The following words are Enclitics: (a) the Indefinite Pronoun τις—τι, *some one, something*, through all of its cases; (b) the Personal Pronouns in the forms,

μοῦ	μοί	μέ
σοῦ	σοί	σέ
οὔ	οἷ	ἐ
σφωίν	and	σφίσι

(c) The Indicative Present of εἰμί, *I am*, and of φημί, *I say*, excepting Second Person Singular εἶ and φῆς.

(d) The Indefinite Adverbs ποῦ or ποθί, πῆ, ποί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πῶς, and πῶ.

(e) The Particles γέ, τέ, τόι, νύ or νύν, κέ or κέν, ῥά or ἄρα, θήν, πέρ and δέ (as a demonstrative appendage, meaning *towards*).

(11) In these words the accent is thrown back according to the following principles, viz.:

(a) A preceding Oxytone before an Enclitic retains the Acute, which serves also for the Enclitic; as, ἀγαθόν τι, *something good*; αὐτός φησιν, *he himself says*.

(b) If the last syllable has the Circumflex, the accent of the Enclitic is entirely lost; as, ὁρῶ τινας, *I see some*.

(c) If the Acute accent is upon the Penult, the Enclitic,

if of *one* syllable, loses its accent; if of two syllables, retains that upon the last; as, *φίλος μου*; *λόγοι τινές*.

(*d*) Proparoxytones and Paroxytones retain their accent, but receive also from the following Enclitic another Acute accent on the last syllable.

(12) When several Enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back upon the preceding; as,

Εἰ τίς μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me.*

(13) Enclitics retain their accent: (*a*) when standing first in the sentence; (*b*) when made emphatic; (*c*) after Elision.

(14) Atonics, sometimes called Prolitics, are words without accent, their own having combined with the following word. The following are Atonics, viz.:

(*a*) *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, cases of the Article.

(*b*) *ἐν, ἐς* or *εἰς*, *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, *ὡς*, Prepositions.

(*c*) *εἰο, ὡς*, Conjunctions.

(*d*) The Negative *οὐ* or *οὐχ*.

(15) Atonics are accented: (*a*) when ending the sentence; (*b*) when followed by an Enclitic, which throws back its accent.

(16) The place of the Accent in the Nominative Case of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives can only be ascertained from practice and use of the Grammar and Lexicon. The accent as varied in the Oblique Cases may be determined by the preceding rules.

(17) As a general principle, Verbs throw back their accent as far as possible, with exception of *εἰμί* and *φημί*. It is hence termed *recessive*, because it is placed as far from the ultimate syllable as the quantity of that syllable will allow.

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